### NEWS-NOTES.

- -Judge Parsons, of St, Paul, is stricken with paralysis.
- -Paymaster Fowler recently died at Fort Whipple Arizona
- -There was ten acres of Hunters Point,
- New York, in flames on Tuesday.
- -The wheat crop is short in Russia which means high prices in America.
- -David Gerome was nominated by the republicans of Michigan for governor.
- -England refuses to remove the restrictions prohibiting the importation of cattle. -New York flour dealers are asking congress for a law to prohibit gambling in
- -Dr. Tanner gained seven pounds within forty-eight hours after the conclusion of
- -Watermelony spectacle the Minneapells Tribune styles Dr. Tanner's feast following his fast.
- -The Tribune says the arrivals at the Clark House, Duluth, number from fifty to sevonty-five daily.
- -George William Curtis has taken the
- stump for Garfield -Route agent Keeler, of the Southern Minnesotaline, caught stealing registered let-
- ters, a now in jail -11. H. Finley now figures in connection with a fraudulent insurance company, of
  - which he'rs president. On the weethat woman suffers;
- Ob. the heart aches and the pange; Only partially atomed for By her bangles and her bange.
- -The president will visit the Pacific coast in a few days, spending nearly two months in Cal.fornia and Oregon;
- -Dr. Tanner received many offers of marriage, propositions to lecture from showmen, during his long fast.
- · -The Democratic party in Georgia is not is harmony with itself. This world south
- butin 'se will not last long. -John W. Goodman, of Pittsburgh, offers to bet \$5,000 that Garfield will carry New
- / York and \$15,000 that he will be elected. -The Globe-Democrat wants Jane Swiss-
- helm or some other talkutive female to hire a hall and try to keep from speaking a month.
- -Col. Bobine's gun case was found filled with smuggled goods on his return from Europe. The Colonel is in trouble because of it.
- -Work has been resumed on the Washington monument after twenty five years suspension. It will take four years to com-
- -A St. Paul mining company has been erganized for developing the quartz mines in from which the remains of the murdered sic, stage apartments, etc. An excellent the Belt Mountains, sixty miles south of Fort
- -Gen. Fremont attended the Garaeld recept on in New York. Said Fremont: "The first republican candidate for president greets
- ited Cloud and eight other Indian coffee coolers are camped near the Black Hills. They are advertised to appear at the Gom in a searches in vain for a solitary blossom in grand war dance
- -Gea. Wm. O. Butler, a soldier of two wars and candidate for vice president on the Lewis cass noket, died at the age of eighty-nine . werk at Carrolton, Ky.
- -The anti-masons have found in Mr. nelps, of Vermont, an idion who is willing to etyle maself the an imasonic candidate for presid of of the United States.
- -The Army Register reports that Chas. Wardell, ordnance sergeant, U. S. A., after traveler or visitor from the favored regions Janua och Nya Hemlanaci, Chicago; A. trouble. The Rees hold their sun dance thirty the east consecutive service, kas asked of the east invariably wondered how Edstrom, representing Skaffaren, St. Paul; in August. At Bob Mathews' ranch,
- -A street light occurred in Toronto on Saturday last between Catholics and Orange men O I narrly in these days men haven't any religion cer ainly not enough to fight about.
- -Big nosed George, as well as the Benders, a new in limbe. He was arrested at Rawle . a few days ago and the people are likey to put him where juries ear't save him.
- -The proposed compromise in the 1st Minnersore district will probably fail. It is be-Heved Mr Dunnell will be elected, however, in
- spite of the disaffection in some of the countles. -The duel business still continues in the Cach lamily in South Carolina. The sen challerged a raitor. They fought with Winthes it at twenty pates, and young Cash join-
- -The Stand-by mine, Black Hills, with the wo ko sixty stamps and mine worked by twenty air men, bas just given a return of \$8,-000 from numbers days work, and the mine is just beginning to develop.
- their horses. Rifles were speedily blought located in a magnificent country, near the read, to take a hand in it if there is a chance for pluader or excitement
- -There are now 51 600,000 standard dellars and \$25,990.000 fractional currency in the United States treasury - making in all \$75,000,-000 and yet the comage is being carried on,
- only to force provision for storing. / - The Cameron, Dakota, Piancer, reperts the arrival at that place of a drove of sheep fresi Alabama, four montas and twelve days time having been consumed in making the journey. The sheep swam seventeen rivers and
- only nine were lost on the way. -Tue Benders, now in jail at Fremout confess their crimes and will be taken to Kanada for trial Their crimes rival in enocmits the bloodiest stories of fiction. Bluebeard of old, even, was not given a worse record for lying, as these tramps prove to be be frauds who have murdered only in their minds.
- -The three buildings east of the Hayes block, Duluth, were burned last Friday nignt, the fire orginating from the careleauneau of drunken tramps sleeping in a stable belonging to one of the buildings. Edward Confliand, a string of trout, only thirty-eight, the re carpenter, boarding in one of the rooms, per suit of an hour's fishing. Send your ished in the fismes. The Hayes block was con- devil around and THE TRIEUNE office who have given the place the name of siderably injured in the way of broken glass and shall breakfast on the delicious speckled scorched front.

## THE SIXTH INFANTRY

THE WAYS OF THE GALLANT 42LD REGIMENT.

#### Interesting Personals---Preparing Winter Quarters .-- Josie Meeker's Mistake---Sergeant Felser's Adventure, Etc.

CAMP ON WHITE RIVER, COL., Aug. 1-When I sent my last to THE TRIBUNE We were filled with the idea that the Sixth would not remain long in this vicinity. At present we are not near so confident, load and reterm to Keogh Monday next. a change having come o'er the spirit of our dream. The latest intelligence is to. the effect that the entire regiment will winter here, and the adobe yard is now in full blast. Capt. Penny is full of business. as quartermaster of the camp, and as the season is short the greatest energy must be exercised to get suitable shelters erected for the gallant Sixth before the rigors of winter are upon us.

Colonel Moore and company are or but one company (I) commanded by Capt. Munson at that point with the remaining nine companies here. Lieut. Day will command Company D.

Liedt. Wetberell is Commissary officer and acting Ordnance officer.

A Large party under Lieut. Stevens is out repairing the wagon road through the canon and, Lieut. Jacobs has another party gathering stone for the foundations of the new adobe quarters.

Capt. Baker, who relinquished a year's leave, while in the Department of Dakota, will probably go on leave this fall.

If a permanent post should be built in this vicinity, the present location of this camp will probably be selected as the site. It has many natural advantages. Wood is abundant and grazing facilities, though limited, are in close proximity. The water, mainly supplied by the White River, is excellent, the stream flowing past our very doors, and is highly prized for the superb sport it affords to desciples

which now is as quiet as any other valley on the public which fills the house. of more peaceful associations. One verification of Josie Merker's statement, ! that the Geranium bloomed the year round and is only more fully impressed with gion for its staple article-Sage Brush. In some portions of Dakota, more especually in the vicinity of Indian Agen-

will not reach. ters, convinced that other game than was of the N. P. and department the object of their quest allounded, kept vigilant watch and ward, and during the fal excursion to Green River yesterday. wee sma' hours two men were discovered | Lack of space does not enable us to talk - he vo ution and music in Mexico. It advancing with stealthy footsteps towards about it, but we found that city of tents to shoulder and the "prospectors" sudden ly made aware that eyes were upon them. The country is beautiful, and the soil is surroundings and will see much to aca hasty retreat was in order, the darkness rendering a good "aim" impossible. Our Dal-ota hunter says this exceeds all his xperience, and has some very pronounced

ideas aneut the population of the surrounding district. Every one in Bismarck knows Chris. Gilson, the former well known proprietor rived here to-night. He comes from Gen. mand yesterday was encamped on Buzzard's Fork about fifty miles south of this

this district from White River to Rawlins, Wyoming. Carey has just come in with a fine saloops, with stores, news depots, shops, beauties in the morning.

Rex.

## RIVER RIFFLES.

The Batchelor left for the Yellowstone

The steamer Gen. Meade left for Fort Benton Monday.

The steamer Benton passed Fort Buford on her way down on the morning of the 13th.

The C. K. Peck, from Fort Benton, arrived at 3:30 p. m. She goes to Sieux City at daylight on the 14th.

The steamers Nellie Peck and Far West departed for the Coal Banks loaded with material for the Assinaboine post. The Big Horn left Keogh for this city

yesterday and will arrive on Sunday and The levee this week presented the utmost liveliness, six boats having arrived and four departed. The strike was

the scene of considerable trouble. The Josephine departed Wednesday afternoon with a full load for Fort Benton. She will be the last Coulson Line boat that will go through to Benton this season. Every pound of freight for the government was cleaned up on the 10th of August this year by the Missouri and Yellowstone river contractors.

Steamer Rose Bud left Fort Benton vesdered here from Snake river. This leaves terday for Bismarck with a full load of cattle, wool and hides. She will arrive here Sunday, and will return to Cow Island on Tuesday 17th.

The Key West on her recent trip down the river-or rather tried to, and could not. Her way was completely blocked. River men say they never saw such wast herds and so many of them.

## The Pair.

country. Wheat, like gold, talks when post travellers on interesting points, and put where it will do the most good. Let's with the assistance of clerk McArthur, a advertise our country by showing its most excellent gentlemen, and a "right

## Whitney's Opera House.

their appearance, J. W. Davenport and and at the new agency, some four miles Scrape." This comedy had a run of below, the scene of the Meeker massacre, twelve consecutive months at the Union ts another. Naturally, visits to the agen- Square Theatre, New York, and will be y, are in order, and the suggestive graves, presented here with all the original muand youthful enthusiasts preserve these W. Davenport, H. A. Dickson, Oscar Wil as mementoes of a thrilling tragedy, en- lis and W. H. Davenport, makes a strong acted on this spot a few months ago, but force and they "force" a powerful show

## The Brandinavian Editors.

The Scandinavian editorial party arrived Wednesday night and visited Green the great producing qualities of this re- River, on the North Pacific extension, yesterday. They were highly pleased with the country, and will do us good. cies, a frequent remark was the numerous. The party con asted of the following percitizens to be seen without any apparent sens: P. Sianae, vice consul Norway without any pay. He made a hostile grip on the real or personal estate of the and Sweden, Chicago; H. Hande, editor country, but who yet seemed to exist either Norden, Chicago; E. Dreier, vice consulin style or questionable prosperity. The Denmara, Chicago; L. Gyelenhaal, editor day the wagons were issued without these people lived and what was their oc- C.G. Linderborg, editor Svenska Trioucupation. Likewise here do some of us net, Chicago; M. Elmulad, editor Svenskie ponder. The country seems to have an Amerikanaren, Chicago; C. M. Albinson, immense floating population, many of editor Frihes och Fangenskap, Chicago, whom, it is thought, the census of 1880 N. Sampson, publisher Verdens Zang, Chicago; J. B. Nordheim, representing Sergeant Felser, who was a famous Shandingoen, Chicago; M. Theane, of the hunter among the biuffs of far off Dako- Den Nye Tid, Chicago; Prof. Frederick ta, started out for game a few days since. | seq. of the Folkebladt, Chicago; M. Moe He was accompanied by Watson, a civil- representing Nordishe Biade, New York ian scout. Riding leisurely along in a C. f. Thisted, representing Folketi Airs. narrow defile in single file, Felser on Chicago; M. Corield, representing Nord turning a sharp corner was suddenly con- stjernen, New York; P. Stensland, A. fronted by a ranger, well mounted., who I fouguer, N. Nelson, P. Pedersen, Chipulled up his horse instanter and though cago; F. A. Husher, editor Fadrelandet og inarck in throy six hours. Saturday the nothing articulate escaped his lips, looks | Emigranten, La Crosse, Wis; E. Larssen, speaking volumes said, "What the blank editor Minnesota Western Press, Wilmar, is this?" In a second of time the ranger Mion; A. Siderstrom, business manager had turned his steed and was away up a Minne ota State Tidring, Minneapolis; dangerous cleit where a misstep would Dr. Bendeke, Muneapoils; Luth Jaeger, have proved disastrous to both horse and editor Budstiten. Minucapolis; John ruler. That man is wanted somewhere. Therzgard, Moornead, and Mr. Cary, of During the night that followed, our hun-the Red River Posten, and O. F. Johnson and the broad expanse of golden grain on

THE TRUENS accompanied the editorpolon where the track rested last winter, about ten acres of oats, self sown on the of the Seventh Cavalry saloon, who, for unbroken prairie, was noticed, that would several years has been scouting over the give a handsome return, if harvested. country almost anywhere, when hostile The oats were tramped into the unbroken Indians were on the rampage. Chris. ar- prairie by teams feeding and have grown McKenzie's column. McKenzie's com- visited. Here the party hatted, and being armed with lighted candles, followed camp, and Gilson accompanied by an The vein examined is seven feet in thickand General McKenzie purposed starting worked. Coal is shipped as far east as General Hazen being absent in Wash. er Valley, and is generally used in the leington, Colonel Huston is in command of comquives on the extension, and by fametc. It has a number of people who are

fires out, as the Bad Lands are called.

## ON THE MISSOURI. Notes Taken on the Way to Fort

From our special correspondent: Helena arrived this evening at 12 o'clock, three days out from Bismarck. She has had thus far an exceptionally good trip. Col. Lee and party are in good spirits, and Commodore Powers is using every effort to make the trip enjoyable. There are about 280 passengers on board, 230 of them mechanics bound for Fort Assinaboine, which point they will reach next Thursday. The weather has been fine with the exception of a cold storm yesterday. Fires were kindled and a genuine fall night experienced. Next morning the sun soon discouraged any thought winter may have had of visiting this secat this season of the year. The days on board ship have been spent in cardplaying, reading and all manner of amusement, except dancing, which has been confined wholly to the evening hours. Among the passengers a complete band has been found, and a pleasanter time no party ever had on a steamboat. There are quite a large number of ladies on board, and among them, in addition to Col. Lee's party, Mrs. Power passed through a herd of buffalo crossing and Mrs. Major Kirk and daughter. The latter two remain at this post on a two weeks visit. Among the gentlemen passengers are two "bloods" from Europe, via Halifax, bound for Fort McCleod. They have cut quite a figure on board in There is not a moment to lose, and a the society circle owing to their rank. It meeting for organizing the work is called must be owing to that, as a surfeit of for to-morrow, to be held at the Register's lotted to cach by a generous providence. office at 2 p. m. Let all who feel an in- The Helena is certainly a fine passenger terest in having our county represented, boat Of the three Benton line boats she attend. Let them come with a disposi is probably the best, closely followed by tion to put in the time or money needed the Benton and Butte, now up the river. to make it a success. There never will Fecto is one of the oldest captains on the be a finer opportunity to advertise our | river, and never looses an opportunity to

> always most cordially greeted and cared about 600 acres, and their corn, potatoes, beans and garden produce is as fine as this agency, divided among three tribes: man they are paying more attention to agricultural pursuits this year than ever before. Heretofore the government has loaned wagons to Indians for ten days at a time, but a new order makes a change, Monday a counsel was held and agent Kanilman revealed to the chiefs the new order, viz: every Indian who will put up two tons of hay gets a wagon of his own. "Crows Breat" objected, claiming that the wagon should be given outright speech but Kauffman was firm and caused him to be put out of the counsel. Little Muddy, an extensive stretch of farming country is seen, there being no bluffs to obstruct the view. Mr. Mathews, recently married at Bismarck, has a very fine ranch, and is now harvesting his eales, which he is confident, will yield

### fully seventy-five bushels to the acre. J. E. WELL.

Covernor Ordway.

Governor Ordway and family arrived from the Hills Friday evening, having made the trip from Deadwood to Bis-Governor and family, with a large party ancient enemics. They ladies, visited the Stark and President Hayes farms, near Bismardk, and bookes over the country generally. McLean & Macnider's string of self-blinding reapers both farms pleased him very much. He was surprised at the quality and promised vield of the grain, and said he never should be satisfied until he became the seemed pleased with the people he met; ease, they retired to their present agency confluence of the Green and Heart rivers. he was pleased with Bismarck and its good. Several springs in the vicinity at mire in the Red River country. He nevford pure water. The party was enter- er tires of telling of the Black Hills and tained in a royal manner at the boarding their magnificent resources. He witcar, and enjoyed a pleasant visit with nessed the Homestake people clean up-Capt. Beach and Licuis. Whitney and smeit, weigh and brand them-three bars Macklin at the military camp. At the of gold the work of two weeks, worth 2175,009. He believes the mines of the titlls of untold value; believes threstment in them as safe as investment in any mercantile pursuit. They only need a combination of mines with money and judicious management to develop them. as stated. The Baby Mise coal mine was With these success is assured. Governor Ordway indetermined to visit every por tion of Dakota and learn the wants of the their guide about 800 feet under ground. people. Though he is a new comer, he Uncompahagre Ute, were sent here to ness. Fifteen feet above it there is a four that he is not familiar with Dakota peoloes not intend to have it said with truth open communication between the two foot vein, and two four feet veins are ple and Dakota interests, and intends to commands. Everything is quiet there found below the one that is now being prove a disposition to serve one and pro at Raymond's Hall, on Tuesday even in mote the other on all occasions | The next, the 17th rest, in the interest of the across the range towards Gunnison to day. Casse ton and Mapleton, in the Red Riv. Covernor makes friends wherever he church furnishing fund. On people will Governor makes friends wherever he church furnishing fund On propie will excellent gentleman and will be popular, goes and deserves them, tso. Michigan be glad to have an opportunity to break Major McIliath has not qualified as receiver. gave us Wm. A. Howard, and as a result the monotony that has reigned in social ilies a Bismarck and Mandan. Green thousands of Michigan families who had like here for a month past, and the ladies River is a red hot point. It has nin eteen their faith in Dakota confirmed by his who have this matter in hand know now words, have settled in our territory. New to give outre satisfaction to their patrons. England has given us Ordway, and we The stage performance will reasist cinefa

## MANDAN MOUNDS

AND OBSERVATIONS.

Indian Villages. Mounds and Allied Tribes ... A Proud and Warlike People Decimated by Disease and Scattered by War.

Tribune, says of Mandan: "While at Mandan, D. T., I visited an inter-"While at Mandan, D. T., I visited an inter-ceting place on the bettom lands of Heart River, a little below the town, where there are 40 or 50, rather small mounds. Scattered over and around them are pieces of pottery, broken arrows and knives of cheet, and a great many chest chips, buffalo boues and mussel shells, many of recent denosit, and all of these in great profusion. A large granite metal, or morter, for pounding deposit, and all of these in great profusion. A large granice metal, or mortar, for pounding corn, was a prominent object, and will doubtless be appropriated by some archeological society before long. On the south side of Heart River, and at a distance of about a mile, I saw several mounds, some of considerable size. Here, also, fragments of noticery warm years about a series. mounds, come of considerable size. Here, also, fragments of pottery were very abundant, some of them portions of large vessels, decorated with not a little skill. Many fine stone arrows have been found here, and I picked up a chip of obsidian, which no Indian would be likely to have carried from Arizona the nearest locality where the material can be found in place. After my visit one of the mounds was opened and two skulls, a conner knife, and some very perfect.

post, where they exchanged with the Indian copper knives and hatchets, stone arrows and ornaments for skins, and where they are amal gamated with them. Mandan is very pleasant in structured, and has in it, for its size, a large number of intelligent and liberal people. It will in my opinion, become at no distant time a large and beautiful city." Indian tradition informs us that the first people of this country were the Arrickarees, known as the Rees, who occupied the whole land; afterward the Mandans came into the country from the south and occupied the bluffs; and about this time came also the Gros Ventres, or the big-bellied people of the valleys.

bones, and when the great chiefs died it was the custom of the people to build the same company, passed on east them elegant lodges and array them in gorgeous robes and leave them to waste away in the pure atmosphere of the country, as those of lower degree were arrayed in their best blankets or skins and fastened in the neighboring tree tops. They lived happily and contentedly, possessing this whore land, and were so power- in ends adding many new novelties and making ful as to be able to cope with all who his stock in every respect large and well selected came up the Missouri. The Indians died E to visit her old home at Jamestown. Dan like sheep, and disheartened, they were were finally is a granger at the coldest point in the United

among the salt of the earth, and some know all Dakotians will have reason to by of tableaux under the direction of a Mikchell, BL Smath, and L Hilliard, of Chicago,

## FORT FUFORD, D. T., July 30th.—The FACTS AND FANCY, LEGENDS

Professor Wm. Denton, who recently

visited Mandan, in a letter to the Duluth akulle, a copper knife, and some very perfect stone arrows found. The obsidish and the copper knife point to the mound builders, but the skulls are not of the pure mound builder type

It is very probable that we have at Mandan the remains of ad old mound builder trading

They lived harmoniously together, and were allies in all campaigns against the Sioux, who came from the laughing and good crew," the guests of the Helena are smoky water region of Minnesota. They were powerful tribes, and for many years Monday evening two new stars make | There is not much to note regarding occupied the heights at Fort Lincoln, the scenery between Bismarck and this occupied the heights at Fort Lincoln, H. A. Dickson. Den Howe also presents | point; it is of the same general character as that surrounding Bismarck+broken | still be found, and Son of the Stars, now About one mile and a half from camp, the great New York sensation entitled next to the river, but a gently rolling up river, there is an excellent coal mine, Don't Tell my Wife, or a Devil of a prairie further back. At Fort Berthold, reports that his great forther back are reported by the state of Fort level of the state of Fort level. grandfather was born on the site of Fort has been cultivated by the Indians for A. Lincoln. There was also an important A. Hill of lows. several years. They have in this year village stretching northward from Fort A. Liucoln along the valley of the Missagency people were removed this season, attracted much attention. The extensive will also be presented. The excellent wire fence still stands; all else is in ruins.

Occurrently a human bone in wind and the great act of Peasley's Dog be greeted with green corn next week, and new potatoes they due on the 29th of June There are about 14,000 Indians at any along the river Their tables will ouri about two miles and up the Heart people, to be found at the several stores in Bis the sun dances were always celebrated Rees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres Under and the trails leading from every directhe saillful management of agent Kauff tion to that point show it to have been for many years a natural center. Here was an abundance of timber. On the south were springs; on the north the lovely Heart, with splendid fishing in front, excellent grazing in the rear and a | of a visit to her old home. country overrun with game of every nature. Near Mandan some of the mounds referred to prove, in accord with Indian tradition, to be the remains of Indian lodges that were built of poles and cover. ed with earth. The poles decayed and the lodges tumbled in, burying the contents under two or three feet of earth. In these mounds will be found broken pieces of pottery, implements of stone, and

> came in contact with them until about one hundred years ago, when small pox reached their camp from traders who unable to withstand the attacks of their of Bismarck business men and several forced to abandon their formerly happy homes on the west side of the river, and took refure on the east, where they strongly fortified on the Mandan bluffs, just north of the Bismarck landing. Here i they remained for some years, making frequent tops to the south, north and west, meeting the S our or Crows on the neutral ground west of Fort A. Lincoln and fighting them until the days of Indi possessor of a Dakota wheat farm! He decimated by the ratages of war and dis-

#### For the week ending August 7th, the Bismarck postoffice issued eighty-eight money orders, amounting to \$2.118.76. For the first ten days of August 150 orders, amounting to \$2,592,92 were issued. The constantly increasing revenues and busi-

ness of the office shows a constantly

An Entertainment.

growing city.

to be roboed, grow, and die, where these

once proud and powerful people have

Some Eusiness.

dwindled down to about 1203 sours.

The Ladies' Industrial Society of the Episcopal Church are as husy as bees in getting up an entertainment, to come off

children under twelve 15 cents

## PURELY PERSONAL.

Shang Stanton is in St. Paul.

E. T. Doran and family have gone east. Edmond Hackett is now at Ft. Pierre. Hon. E. A. Williams has returned from

J. W. Smith, of Romeo, Mich., is visitng this locality

Prof. R. J. Maguire has been spending

The family of Capt. Frank Woolfolk is visiting at Bismarck

J. K. Wetherby has returned from the east in improved health Doctor Bigelow has gone to Northfield .

Minn., to visit his sister. J. R. Henry and C. B. Strass, of Dead.

wood, passed east vesterday A general court-martial convened at Fort Yates on the 12th inet.

Capt. Thomas McDougall was in from the Bad Lands on Tuesday. Geo. H. Purmort, a Black Hills bonan-

a prince, passed cast yesterday Nick Feller, of LaCrosse, Wis., brother, of Mike Feller, of this city, is dead.

There is another F. J. Mead in the country This one locates at Bismarck.

Denny Hannifin will be the next trump . to turn up life will be home in a few days C. J. Weir has skipped from James

town about \$900 short. Wine and women H. H. Emmerson, of Gloucester, Mass.,

has been looking over Bismarck wheat fields J. A. Kemmis, an old time Bismarcker, from Fort Keogh, is registered at the Merchants Governor Ordway is announced for an address at the Barnes County agricultural fair

J. S. Winston and wife lett for the east on Monday but Sut has returned to Stevenson Lieuts, L. R. Hare and J. F. Bell were among the arrivals at the Sheridan House this

Joe Hare has gone to Brainerd to spend amonth or two with the boys and old time Geo. B. Keene sold his usual amount of

tationery, etc. to Bismarck merchants carly E. Boley, of Mandan, was contemplat

ng Mandan's future at the Sheridan House tables this week John E. Hanna, of St. Louis, was

ed on the 25th ult at Vermillion, to Muse Alice J. C. Chance smiled on the new lay out of articles for the perfectly lovely portion of on-

marck, yesterday Major Bates has been ordered by Gen. Tercy to change his headquarters from Four

Baloid to Fort Keogh. Z. T. Davis, of Sioux City, who has been looking after contracts in this region. left this morning for home

Mrs. Merryweather, and daughter, Mrs. J. G. Miller, have gone to Michigan, Mrs. Miller

The newsdealer from Green River placed his P L Hancock on the hotel register as the Merchants last evening A. C. Leighton and family and A. R.

Nininger were registered at the Sheridan yester day also C Borup of Fert Custer J. W. Davenport, H. W. Dickerson, Lola Clark and Pearl Hammond, of the Broadway company, are at the Merchants Geo Kendall, of

W. B. Wheeler, of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, looked over Bismarck for passenger tradic the first of the week, and

left his usual amount of advertising matter Sig Hanauer leaves for the east in a few days to purchase his fall stock-of goods. He

Dan. Eisenberg and wife left for New ink Thursday. Dan to buy goods and Mrs. will also visit his old home in Pennsylvania beort returning. Col. Robert wilson is happy because he

out crops are raised. Robert Wilson Jr. is the trader at Fort Pembins. Ramsey and A. L. Harris, of Reeds. burg. Wisconsin, returned from the Bad Lands veeterday and left for the east this morning. They brought a section of the petrified forests.

States, Pembina, where the largest wheat and

where petrified birds used to sing their petrifying soughto the petrified remains of the Indians of S. Bamsey and Mr. Harris, of Reeds burgh. Wisconsin, the one a banker and the other amerchant, were in Bismarck last week looking over North Pacific lands with a view to investment. They accompanied the Gov. Orc.

way party on their visit to the wheat fields. 41 so Col. W. F. Sanders of Montana. Nellie Brightman, for sometime a cor respondent of the New Era and other easters papera, las recepted an editorial position on the Fort Ber ton Record, and left for that point by steamer this week. Miss Nothe is a spright ly writer, and the Tamove believes will prove a

valencie piece of calico, as ladies on the frontier are called, for the Record. Dr. Ereightley, register of the new U. S. fand office at Miles City, was in the city over thursday, ex route for his new post of duty, The sociar has been for ten years connected with the governal land office at Washington. For C. and comes well recommended. He is a very

Among the arrivals this week at our leading botels were the following: Col. C. E Look, O. C Town, John N Wells, H C Inddock. feel proud of those which will surely fol. skilful manager. Ice cream, etc. will be F R Delano and a party of ladies from hell in full blast instead of hell with the low the Governor and locate in our im- served. Ticketst at the door 25 ce: St. Paul; Dr Hawley, wife and son of Brainers and P. G. Bailey, of Woodstock, Vermont,

# IMPERFECT PAGE

MY CASTLE BY THE SEA.

BY BOBERT P. DOTY. [In a reverie I thought that I was rich. The vision of wealth seemed a great castle by the sea, adorned with the most beautiful drapery, the choicest statuary, landscape paintings, model architecture, a magnificent library and all that was beautiful and grand.]

> I built me a castie
> By the deep-heaving sea,
> And the foam of its waters Was thrown over me! Oh! Fairyland summers Were bright in a dream, While I slept in my castle— The castle marine.

Oh i castle marine, Thy beauties I see Of tapestried halls, All open to me!
Oh! sculpture and art;
Oh! painting so rare, Was ever such deen In delicate care?

The castle marine
In a dream came to me,
On a great golden coast
Of a beautiful sea, Where my ship came in, All laden with gold— The wealth of the Indies, And the world all untold!

My castle was built
By a loud-sounding sea,
Where the foam of its waters
Was thrown over me!
Ah! I played with its sprays
As they fell through the door
Of my castle marine That stood on the shore.

Of dream-plays I tire, And I sleep on and dream Of the wealth of my castle, The castle marine.
There were crowns in its chambers Of great jasper walls, With their white marble floors And their great golden balls,

Which hung in suspension
From great ivory hooks.
No heathenish idols,
But idols my books
Were there in profusion,
And lavielly bound,
With netures of parity. With pictures of rarity— More rare than is found

And this is my castle,
The eastle for me,
With its great open doors
Looking out on the sea; Where my ship rideth on. Like a bird in the air, Over cuttle and coral And anemone fair!

VIII. Many would that it were Not a fast-fleeting dream, But a "sight-seen" castle--Not a castle unseen;
But here is the beauty,
For a dream of sweet hope
Is fostered in reason's
Beneficent scope!

Let us build up casties-Bright thoughts in our brain, That will lure us still on Through heartaches and pain!
Let the mermalden sing
Of her home in the ses. While each person can say There's a castle for me!

## FOUR OLD MAIDS.

I love an old maid-I do not speak of an maiyiada, but of the species—I ase the singular number, as speaking of a singularity in humanity. An old maid is not merely an antiquary, she is an antiquity; not merely a record of the past, but the very past itself; she has escaped a great change, and sympathizes not in the ordinary mutations of mortality. She inhabits a little eternity of her own. She is miss from the beginning of the chapter to the end. I do not like to hear her called mistress. as is sometimes the practice, for that looks and sounds like the resignation of despair, a voluntary extinction of hope. I do not know whether marriages are made in heaven; some people say they are, but I am almost sure that old maids There is something about them that is not of the earth earthy. They are spectators of the world, not adventurers, not ramblers; perhaps guardians; we say nothing of tattlers. They are, evidently, predestined to be what they are. They owe not the singularity of their condition to any lack of beauty, wisdom, wit or good temper; there is no accounting for it but on the principle of fatality. I have known many old maids, and of them all not one that has not possessed as many good and amiable qualities, as ninety and nine out of 100 of my married acquaintance. Why, then, are they single? It is their fate!

On the left hand of the road between London and Liverpool there is a village which, for particular reasons, I shall call Littleton, and will not so far gratify the curiosity of idle inquirers as to say whether it is nearer to London or to Liverpool; but it is a very pretty village, and let the reader keep a sharp lookout for it the next time he travels that read. It is situated in a valley, through which runs a tiny rivulet as bright as silver, but hardly wide enough for a trout to turn round in. Over the little stream there is a bridge, which seems to have been built merely out of compliment to the liquid thread, to save it the mortification of being hopped over by every urchin and clodpole in the parish. The church is covered with ivy, even halfway up the steeple, but the sexton has removed the green intrusion from the face of the clock, which, with its white surface and black figures, looks at a distance like an owl in an ivy bush. A little to the left of the church is the parsonage house almost smothered with honeysuckles; in front of the house is a grass plot, and up to the door there is what is called a carriage drive; but I never saw a carriage drive up there, for it is so steep that it would require six horses to pull the carriage up, and there is not room enough for more than one. Somewhat farther up the hill, which bounds the little valley where the village stands, there is a cot-tage; the inhabitants of Littleton call it the white cottage. It is merely a small, whitewashed house, but as it is occupied by a genteelish sort of people, who cannot afford a large house, it is generally called a cottage.

All these beautiful and picturesque

objects, and a great many more which I have not described, have lost with me their interest. It would make me mel-ancholy to go into that church. The in-terest which I had in the parsonage house was transferred to the white cot-tage, and the interest which I had in the white cottage is now removed to the church-yard, and the interest is in four graves that lie parallel to each other, with headstones of nearly one date. In these four graves lie the remains of four old maids. Poor things!

There was but little left of them to bury. The bearers had but little work. I wondered why they should have four separate graves, and four distinct tomb-The sexton told me that it stones. was their particular desire, in order to make the church-yard look respecta-ble; and they left behind them just sufficient money to pay the understones. I saw these ladies twice, and that at an interval of thirty years. I

made one more attempt to see them,

1 I was more grieved than I could have anticipated when the neighbors showed mo their newly-closed graves. But no one long pities the dead, I was, after a while, glad that they had not been long separated. I saw these ladies twice, I said; and the first time that I saw them the only doubt was which of the four would be first married. I should have fallen in love with one of them myself-I do not know which-but I understood that they were all four more or less engaged. They were all pretty, they were all sensible, they were all good-humored, and they knew the world, for they had all read Rollin's "Ancient History." They not only had admirers, but two of them even then had serious suitors. The whole village of Littleton and many villages in the neighborhood rang with the praise of the accomplished and agreeable daughters of the rector; nor were the young ladies dependent for their hopes of husbands merely on their good qualities; they had the reputation of wealth, which reputation, I am constrained to say, was rather a bubble. The rectory of Littleton was said to be worth £1,000 a year-but it nover produced more than £600. And the worthy rector was said to be worth £10,000 or £12,000. Bless him! he ought to be worth that and a great deal more, but he never possessed so much; the utmost of his private fortune was £1,500 in the 8 per cents.

It is enough to designate the ladies y Jieir Christian names. Their good father used to boast that his daughters had really Christian names. The eldest was Mary, the second Martha, the third Anna and the youngest Elizabeth. The eldest was, when I first knew them, actually engaged to a young gentleman who had just taken a wrangler's degree at Cambridge, and had gained a prize for a Greek epigram. Such an effort of genius seemed next to miraculous at Littleton, for the people of the village never gain prizes for Greek epigrams. The farmers who had heard of his success used to stare at him for a prodigy, and almost wondered that he should walk on two legs, and eat mutton, and say "How do you do?" like the rest of the world. And everybody said he was such a nice man. He never skipped irreverently over the river, as some young men of his are really as some young men of his age would do, but always went over the bridge. It was edifying to see how gracefully he handed the young ladies over the said bridge, Mary always the last, though she was the eldest. The young Squire of the parish was generally considered as the suitor of the second. The third had many admirers; she was what is called a showy young woman, having a little of the theatrical in her style. She was eloquent, lively, and attitudinizing. She had a most beautiful voice, and her good papa used to say: "My dear Anna, the sound of your voice is very delightful, and it does me good to hear you sing to your own harpsichord, but I wish I could

hear you sing at church." Poor man; he did not consider that there was no possibility of hearing any other voice while that of the parish clerk was dinging in his ears. Elizabeth, the youngest, was decidedly the prettiest of the four; sentimentality was her forte, or, more properly speaking, her foible. She sighed much herself, and was the cause of sighing to others. I little thought when I first saw them that I beheld a nest of predestined old maids; but it was so, and the next time that I saw them they were all living together, spinsters. How I was occupied the next thirty years would be tedious to relate, therefore I pass over

that period and come again to Littleton. Time is like a mischievous urchin that plays sad tricks in our absence, and so disarranges things and persons, too, that when we come back again we hardly know where to find them. When I made my second visit to Littleton, the good old rector had been several years in his grave; and, when I asked after his daughters, I was told that they were living, and were together, and that they occupied the white cottage. I was rather pleased to hear that they were single, though I was surprised at the information. I knew that I should be well received; that I should not find all their old affections alienated by new ties. I knew that I should not have to encounter the haughty and interrogatory eyes of husbands; that I should not be under the necessity of accommodating myself to new manners. I had, indeed, some difficulty in making myself known, and still more difficulty in distinguishing the ladies, the one from the other, and connecting their present with their past appearance; for Anna's attitudinizing days were over, and Elizabeth had ceased to sigh. But, when the recognition had taken place, we were exceedingly glad to see each other, and we all talked together about everybody and everything

My call at the white cottage was at the latter end of August. The weather was fine, but there had recently been much rain, and there were some very heavy clouds, and some little growling of the wind, like the aspect and tone of an angry schoolmaster, who had just given a boy a sound thrashing, and looks as if he were half inclined to give him some more. The cottage was very small, very neat, very light. There was one parlor, and that was a very pretty one. A small carpet covered the middle of the room; a worked fire screen stood in one corner; a piece of needlework, representing Abraham going to sacrifice Isaac, hung opposite the door; shells, sea weed and old china stood on the man-tel-piece; an old harpsichord in a black maĥogany case stretched its leviathan length along one side of the room; six exceedingly heavy and clumsily-carved mahogany chairs, with high backs, short legs and broad, square, flat seats, any one of which might have accommodated all four sisters at once, according to their mode of sitting, stood around the

but then there was a great lubberly cub of a footman to lug them about. The fire-place was particularly neat. It had an old brass fender, polished up to the semblance of gold, delineating in its pattern divers birds and beasts, the like of which never entered Noah's ark, but they had a right to go in by sevens, for they were as clean as sufficient money to pay the under-taker's bills and to erect four grave-taker's bills and to erect four grave-toothpick, the shovel like an old-fashioned salt speon, and the tongs like a pair of tweezers. The little black stove shone with an icy coldness, as if the maid had been scrubbing it all the morning to keep herself warm; and the cut paper was arranged over the vacant bars with a cruel exactitude that gave no hopes of fire. The ladies themselves looked as old as the fire place; and I could hardly help thinking that a stove without a fire, at the coldend of August, looked something like an old maid. The ladies, however, were very chatty; they all spoke together-or nearly so for when one began the others went on, one after another, in the way and after the manner of a catch, or, more accurately speaking, perhaps somewhat in the similitude of a fugue. They talked very loud and sat very upright, which last circumstance I should have thought very conducive to health, but they were not healthy; the fact is, they lived too sparingly, for their father had left much less than had been expected, and they were obliged to keep up appearances, as they still visited the first families in the neighborhood. By living together they had very much assimilated in manners they all had the same sharp, shrill voice, and the same short, snappy, not

snappish, manner of speaking.
When I called on them I had not dined, but I supposed they had, for the asked me to stay and drink tea with them; though I should have preferred dinner to tea, yet for the sake of such old acquaintance I was content to let that pass. They pressed me very much to take a glass of wine, and I yieldedbut atterward repented it. Single elderly ladies are very much imposed on in the article of wine; ill-luck to those who cheat them! Then we had tea. I knew the old cups and saucers again, and the little silver cream-jug, and the sugartonga, made like a pair of scissors; I was glad to see the tea-urn, for it helped to warm the room. The tea made us quite communicative; not that it was strong enough to intoxicate; quite the contrary, it was rather weak. I should also have been glad of some more bread and butter, but they handed me the last piece, and I could not think of taking it, so it went into the kitchen for the maid, and I did not grudge it her, for she seemed, by the way, to be not much better fed than her mistresses. She was a neat, respectable young

After tha we talked again about old times, and I gave several broad hints and intimations that I should like to hear their respective histories; in other words, I wished to know how it was that they had all remained single; for tive of her escapes from matrimony. My intimation was well received, and my implied request was complied with.

Mary, as the eldest, commenced: "I believe you remember my friend, Mr. M—?"

"I do so, and is he living?" "He is, and still single."

I smiled and said, "Indeed!" The lady smiled not. "Yes," continued the narrator, "he is still living and still single. I have occasionally seen him, but very seldom of late years. You remember, I dare say, what a cheerful companion he was, and how very polite, He was quite of the old school, but that was only as regarded his external manners. In his opinion he partook too much of the new school. He was one of the Liberal party at ('ambridge: and, though he was generally a very serious and good man, he perplexed his head with some strange notions, and, when the time came that he should take orders, he declined doing so, on account of some objections he had to some of the Thirtynine Articles. Some people have gone so far as to say that he was no better than a Socinian, though I do not believe he was ever so bad as that. Still, however, it would never do for the daughter of a clergyman to marry a man who had any doubt concerning any of the Thirty-nine Articles. We did all in our power to convince him that he was wrong, and he did all in his power to convince us that he was right; but it was all to no purpose, Indeed, he seemed to consider himself a kind of martyr, only because we talked to him. He argued most ingeniously that exact conformity of opinion was not essential to happiness. But I could not think it correct to marry a man who had any doubts concerning the articles; for, as my father very justly observed, when a man once begins to doubt it is impossi-ble to say where it will end. And so

the matter went on from year to year,

and so it remains still, and so it is likely

to the end of the chapter. I will never give up the Thirty-nine Articles." All the sisters and that she was perfeetly right; and then Martha told her story, saying: "It was just about the time that you were visiting Littleton that Mr. B—, who had long paid me very particular attention, made me an offer. Mr. B---- was not a man of first-rate talents, though he did not want for understanding; he was also tolerably good-humored, though occasionally subject to fits of violence. His father, however, most strenuously objected to the match, and from being on friendly terms with us he suddenly dropped our acquaintance, and almost persecuted us. My father was a man of high spirit, and could not patiently brook the insult he received, and I have every reason to believe that thereby his days were shortened. In proportion, however, as the elder Mr. B --- opposed our union, the affection of the younger seemed to increase, and he absolutely proposed a marriage in Scotland, but my father would never allow a daughter of his to be married otherwise than by the rites of the Church of England. At length old Mr. B -- died, and then it was thought that we should be married; but it was necessary to wait a decent time after the old gentleman's death, in which interval the young squire, whose attentions had diminished of late, went to London, where he married a widow with a fortune. They are now living separately."

their remains! Alack, alack, there was not much that remained of them! been in the dining-room at the rectory, loves," I observed. "You were faithful to your first

"But I," said Anna, "have apdifferent story to tell. I had four offers before I was 19 years of age; and I thought that I was exercising great judgment and discrimination in endeavoring to decide which was most worthy of my choice; so I walked and talked and sang and played and criticised with all in their turn; and, before I could make up my mind which to choose, I lost them all, and gained the character of a ffirt. It seems very unfortunate that we are placed under the necessity of making that decision which must influence our whole destiny for life at that very period when we least know what life is."

"It is expedient," said I, "to entertain se cral lovers at once." "I fund it expedient," said Eliza-'to entertain several lovers in succession. My first lover won my heart by flute-playing. He was a Lieutenant in the navy, visiting in the neighborhood. My father disapproved the connection, but I said that I would not live without him, and so a consent was extorted; but, alas my flute-player's ship was ordered to the West Indies, and I heard of him no more. My next lover, who succeeded to the first rather too soon in the opinion of some people, was a medical man, and for a marriage with him a reluctant consent was obtained from my father; but before matters could be arranged it was found that his business did not answer, and he departed. Another succeeded to the business, and also to my affections, and a third reluctant consent was extorted, but, when the young gentleman found that the report of my father's wealth had been much exaggerated, he departed also; and in time I grew accustomed to these disappointments, and bore them better than I expected. I might, perhaps, have had a husband, it I could have lived without

So ended their sad stories; and after tea we walked into garden. It was a small garden, with four sides and a circular center, so small that, as we walked round we were like the names in a round-robin, it was difficult to say which was first. I shook hands with them at parting gently, for fear of hurting them, for their fingers were long, cold and fleshless. The next time I traveled that way they were all in their graves, and not much colder than when I saw them promptly and well all the duties of life at the cottage.

### Arctic Ice.

The unlucky prisoner in the immense field ice during the imposing, unbroken loneliness of the long Arctic night, when the wind is calm, can hear the crackle of the show under the stealthy tread of the polar bear at an astonishing distance, and heer what a man, speaking loud, says at 1,000 metres distance. It can, therefore, be well understood how the sound of ice-pressures must travel to his ear from enormous distances. 'Sometimes," the author writes, "the on a steep coast from the far distance. Sometimes it hummed and roared closer to us, as if a whole column of heavilyladen wagons were being drawn over the uneven ice surface." In the sound was combined all manner of noises caused by crackling, grinding, falling of blocks, crushing and many other phenomena of ice life. "It is astonishing how far and how clearly every noise is conducted in the ice. The noise at the very margin of the field on which we were seemed to occur immediately at our feet. If we placed our ears to the ice, the sound was reard so loudly that we might have expected the ice too pen under our feet the next moment. The whole dry ice-covering was a vast sounding-board. Whenever, as I lay down to sleep, I placed my ear against the dry, wooden ship's side, I heard a humming and buz-zing which was nothing else but the sum of all the noises which occurred in the ice at a great distance from the

The strface of an expanse of young alt-water ice on which no show has yet fallen is soft, so that the footstep is impressed upon its white covering as in melting snow. This is to be observed even at a temperature of 40 deg. C. The unfrozen fluid is not water, but a concentrated solution of salt thrown out

by the freezing of the ice beneath. When summer begins the thawing that occurs is very local and unequal. Any dark body, such as a heap of ashes, or the dropping of bears, eats its way into the snow, absorbing the rays of heat which are reflected off again by the general white surface. The beardroppings cat their way into the snow, and then into the ice, and the conical hole thus formed fills itself with water. It may at last eat its way right through the ice where not very thick. Thus are formed the greater part of those holes in drift-ice which are usually ascribed raseals. The author never saw a seal's hole in winter,

## Asking for Money.

Few wives enjoy asking their husbands for money, particularly if niggardliness is displayed. Intrusted with a regular income, her position is much more independent and dignified. If she has a genius for managing, she will take pride and pleasure in making 100 cents go a great away—much farther than a man could make 150 go. She will also make calculations about the experditures of the weekly sums; will lay by a certain amount toward buying such and such supplies in quantities; will learn that there is no economy in buying soap by the bar, starch or sugar by the pound. She will systematize her affairs, keep her books—a day-book and a ledger—and exhibit her well-kept accounts with pride and delight. The very fact that the expenditure of the money belongs to her will sweeten her life, give new zest to her occupations and make her a happy and more-contented wife. This question of domestic money supplies opens a wide field for thought for the average husband.

A LITTLE effort is necessary to teach a calf to take its first grain dry, but it will soon learn it. Beginning with a small quantity and gradually increasing it after a week or two, or when the calf is four to six weeks old, give it all it will eat of these light foods, feeding it immediately after it has taken its milk. A good increase on one good calf well pro-tected is better than half a one on two calves poorly cared for. Do It Now.

This is the rule of duty always. No one can know the consequences of neglecting a little thing which it is right to do, and which ought to be done; for these human lives of ours are all bound together by fortune and circumstance, and a "trifle" may work ruin to many. A contemporary gives one or two warning examples :

A letter-carrier in one of our large cities, a few months ago, found, on reaching the postoffice, after a long round of delivery, a letter in his bag that he had overlooked

The carrier was very tired and hungry. It was a long distance he would have to walk to return and deliver it. The letter was an unimportant, ordinary-looking missive. He thrust it in his pocket, and delivered it on his first round the next day.

What consequences followed? For want of that letter a great firm had failed to meet their engagements their notes had gone to protest; a mill closed, and hundreds of poor workmen were thrown out of employment.

The letter-carrier himself was discharged for his oversight and neglect His family suffered during the winter for many of the necessaries of life, but his loss was of small account compared to the enormous misery caused by this single neglect.

Another case: A mechanic, who had been out of work a long time in New York, went, last September, to collect a small sum of money due to him. The gentleman who owed it being annoyed at some trifle irritably refused.

The wretched man went back to his miserable home, and, maddened by the sight of his hungry family, went out to he back-yard and hanged himself.

The next morning an old employer sent to offer him permanent employment. Here was a life lost and a family left paupers because a bill of only a dollar or two was not paid at the right time. The old Spanish proverb says, "There

s no such thing as a trifle.' When we think how inextricably the lives of all mankind are tangled together, it seems as if every word or action moved a lever which set in motion a gigantic machinery, whose effect is entirely be yond our control. For this reason, it for no other, let us be careful to perform

## Knew His Business.

even the most trivial.

A conductor on one of the Chicago street-cars suddenly experienced relgion and joined a small flock in the neighborhood of his residence. None more devout than he was to be found in the country round, and every spare moment from his business was put into something energetic toward strengthening up the little church into which he had projected himself. Noticing his interest, his pastor, to encourage him, shoved him along all he could, and in a short noise of the ice movements was scarcely | time the new convert was a shining light to be heard—a more murmur—and came among his fellow-worshipers, and the the history of an old maid is the narra- to our ears as does the play of the waves | Christian grace with which he passed the contribution-plate cycked nickels from what before had been barren

One Sunday morning a hoodlum was noisy, and the conductor quietly ordered him out. He went, but last Sunday evening he appeared with a mob of dissolute companions, bent on a difficulty. The conductor kept an eye on the leader until the disturbance became unbear-

"Put on breaks a moment, parson, said he, "till I look after this fare."

Approaching the thug, he went for him, and wiped up several yards of aisle with him, and then stood him no his

legs.
"Five cents for the kingdom of God!" be demanded. The hoodlum said he did not have to

"Five cents for this ride on the gospel chariot," and he smashed the thug

in the countenance.
"But, brother," remonstrated the pastor, "you cannot compel him to con-

"Never you mind that, parson. You preach and I'll collect. This man can't dead-head on this orthodox through line without putting up. Beside, I'm responsible to the company for his fare. I've punched him and he's got to show

## Brushing Away Gossip.

Rev. Rowland Hill was a zealous though eccentric clergy man. He had a large fund of humor, and frequently drew upon it, in order to "point a moral or adorn a tale." On one occasion, while visiting a friend in the country, the conversation degenerated into idle gossip, and the characters of several friends and acquaintances were soverely reviewed.

Mr. Hill was much annoyed, but he remained silent until there was a lull in the tattling. Then he rose and rang the bell. The servant appeared. "Have you a hearth-brush and dust-

pan handy?" said Mr. Hill.
"Yes, sir," replied the servant, wondering, as did the family and guests, what the eccentric elergyman could be thinking of.

"I wish you would let me have them for a few minutes," said Mr. Hill. When they were brought to him he began brushing the carpet.

"A prodigious quantity of dust and dirt has been scattered this evening,' he remarked, as he brushed away, "and I think it had better be removed.

The hint thus picturesquely conveyed was taken. During the remainder of the evening the conversation was more becoming to Christian ladies and gen-

## Wanted to Be Joseph. While a quiet family were scated

around the hearth-stone, the various professions which are open for a man of ability came up for discussion, a large majority of the children expressing a decided preference for a snug sinecure, where work was unimportant and the salaty excessive. One of the children said: "Well, I would like to sit on the roof all my days, and have nothing to do, just like Joseph in Egypt." Very naturally the attention of the family was excited by the remark, and the boy was asked to explain himself. He at once quoted the passage. "And Pharaoh put Joseph over his house." "There," he said, "that's what I should like—to sit on the roof, and have a large salary." itself.

### OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

A Rhyme for the Children. If all the seas were one sea,
What a great sea that would be!
And if all the trees were one tree,
What a great in a that would be!
And if all the axes were one ax,
What a great ax that would be
And if all the men were one han,
What a great man he would be!
And if the great man toon the great
And if the great man toon the great And if the great man toon the great ax And cut down the great tree, And let it fall into the great sea, What a sp'ish-splash that would be!

#### Lost Johnnie.

"Where is Johnnie?" said his sister Minnie, jumping up and dropping Hety's doll to the floor. "Johnnie! Johniie !" she called, each time louder, and hurrying out of the door, all the little Bruces following, looking in the woodhouse, the little smoke-house, out to the low, thatched barn, peering this side and that, and all calling, "Johnnie! Johu-nie !' No answer.

"Where can he be? He was here, you know, just a few minutes ago, playing with the pumpkin seeds," said Minnie to the distressed group.

As they huddled together they looked away up the dark, silent hills, or almost mountains, for their home was in West Virginia, in a small cabin far away from neighbors.

Father had gone a long distance to mill. Mother had gone to visit a sick friend far over the hills-gone on horseback, as there was but a single path. Minnie was left to watch the children and not let them wander to the woods, for sometimes wild animals were prowling about and it was not safe.

"Don't let Hetty and Johnnie get hurt," the mother said, kissing the twin darlings.

"Never fear, mother," Minnie replied, confidently, and indeed she meant o be faithful. Now Johnnie could not be found.

The echoes seemed to mock their calls. After a minute's consultation they began their search again. Perhaps he was asleep somewhere. Pretty soon Hetty called out: "Oh, I'se foun' 'im! Here ee bese

in ee sp'ing! He's lookin' wight at me." Minnie sprung, terrified, lest Hetty who was leaning over the water, should fall in, and Johnnie already drowned, she thought. Trembling she caught Hetty and looked down.

"I don't see anything," she cried. "He may be in the bottom now," suggested Harry; "they sink, you know three times."

Minnie shuddered and looked again with Hetty in her arms. As the child caught sight of her own little face again she screamed:

"Det 'im out. Det 'im out, twit."
"Oh! Hetty," said Minnie, relieved; "it was your own little face you saw, but who could have left the cover up?"

"I did," said Mrs. Bruce, riding up unobserved. "I left it up when I watered Major, and it made me hasten home for fear-but what is the matter?" She saw trouble in the children's faces. The sad news was soon told.

Mis. Bruce did not repreach Minnie; the poor child was distressed enough. "I don't see," she sobbed, "how Johnnie could have gone away without our knowing it. We played visit, and hideand-seek, then Johnnie and Hetty wanted the pumpkin seeds to play with, and-"

"Pumpkin seeds! Well, I noticed some on the hill as I came down, and wondered how they got there; he must have tried to follow me. Here comes Mr. Aiken.'

They satisfied themselves that John nie was not in the spring, and then Mr Aiken went to alarm their friends, Now for a moment that mother and

her children knolt upon the green grass and asked God to save Johnnie. The petition ran from lip to lip, even to Hetty's: "Peso Dod, sav' my 'ittle buser."

Mrs. Bruce got upon Major and rode up the hill again. How eagerly she watched for the shells of the pumpkin seeds dropped by Johnnie after eating the meat. She tracked him a long distance in this way, and then she found a little pile of seeds by a briar bush, and a little piece of his blue cotton dress hung upon one of the thorns. Then all trace of him disappeared. There was no print of his little bare feet on the fallen leaves. Darkness was coming down in the lonesome forest, and Mrs. Bruce, sorrowing and disappointed, turned homeward.

Mr. Bruce and others were out hunting the missing one. The little Bruces had not thought of supper; how could they eat with Johnnie lost in the dark, dangerous woods?

Hours sped on. Still no tidings. The friends struggled on, now hoping, then fearing, shuddering at the distant cry of the owl or night-bird, dreading the roar of wild beasts. Toward morning, evercome with grief

and fatigue, Mr. Bruce, with two other men, sat down upon a log to think what was best to do. A pattering was heard upon the leaves behind; they turned suddenly,

expecting an enemy. Could it bethere stood Johnnie? Mr. Bruce caught him in his arms. The little fellow dropped his head on

his papa's shoulder, murmuring: "Donnie's so s'eepy; Donnie's so tired; wants to go to mamma."

He had evidently been asleep, and was chilled and exhausted. Now the guns were fired again and

again until the hills echoed and re-echoed with the glad signal. What glad and thankful hearts there

vere in that lowly home that morning! As Mrs. Bruce hugged Johnnie to her

neart he whispered: "Donnie love mamma sixty bus'els.

Donnie go t'ousand miles to find mamma. I'se so s'eepy."
And Hetty clapped her hands, shout-

ing:
"Dod did, Dod did hear our p'ayer."
"What! 25 cents a pound for sausages. Why I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for 20 cents." "Vell, den, vy didn't yer?" "Cause Schmidt is out of 'em." "Vell, den, uv I was owit of 'em I sell 'em for 20 cents, too."

"How long has she been dead?" inquired a bereaved husband as he stepped into the room. "About five minutes." answered a tearful bystander. "Well, it's all right. I never got a chance to see any of my folks draw their last breath. If hundred of my friends were to die, 'twould be just my luck to miss it every time." Grief will assert

On the shaft, which is a graceful one, twenty feet high, resting on a pedestal of four pieces, there is no other inscription than this, in large, plain, sunken letters on the width of the shaft at its

MAT (508, BOLN MARCH 16, 1751.

The date of his death, though he died at 85, is not cut in the granite. The grave is in excellent condition, and well taken care of by the present owner of Montpelier. By the side of the monument there is a smaller obelisk of marble over the grave of Mrs. Madison, whose accomplishments and virtues have come down to us from the republican court which she adorned at Washington in the days of the administration of President

Montpelier is in pleasant contrast with Monticello. Madison succeeded to it as a child, and it looks to-day more like one of those country seats in England which have been handed down from generation to generation than the former residence of the "expounder of the constitution." Though the scenery is not so grand nor so extensive as at Monticello, Montpelier is, nevertheless, a most attractive place. The house is large and plain, though danked with handsome columned portices. "The region," says an old writer, "is one where nature has shed, in great beauthe softest picturesque of hill and dale, forest and glade. At hand in the rear rises, as if to adorn the prospect with bolder contrasts, the gracefully wavering chain of the southwest mountains, to fence on one side of the vale of Orange and Albemarle, on whose southeastern edge of nodding woods and green fields Montpelier has embesomed and embowered, while on the other side, in the airy distance, beyond the vale, tower in fantastic lines the blue peaks of the long Apalachian range, breaking the horizon as if to form another and more fanciful one."

## Newspaper Borrowers.

An exchange recently published a letter from a lady subscriber in which she complained bitterly of the annoyance she experienced from the habit her female neighbors had of constantly borrowing her paper. The exchange failed to advise her on the subject, and, as the matter is a serious one, we have ourselves looked about for some method of relief, and now think we can offer the suffering lady and all others similarly situated an adequate means of succor. Here is our plan: Let the lady immeliately upon receiving her paper carefully cut from it some item—it makes no particular difference what it is-most any item will do, only let it be neatly and carefully removed from the paper. Then the following proceeding will be sure to ensue: In a few moments the neighbor's boy will come after the paper-he will take it home-within three minutes he will emerge from the househe will scoot down street and very shortly return with a folded newspaper of the same date as the one just borrowed. By the time the clipped paper has circled round among all the female borrowers, the streets will be lively with hurrying boys, and the revenue of the newspaper will be materially increased. Not one woman among them all would be able to sleep a wink without knowing just exactly what that cut-out item was. The mext day the lady must pursue the same course, and similar results will surely follow. In an extremely-obstinate neighborhood these proceedings have to be repeated three or four days, but no longer. By that time the lady will be able to read her paper in peace, and the newspaper finances will be the gainer through several new subscribers. This rule is intallible where the borrowers are females, but it can't be vouched for in the case of men. There isn't that inherent curiosity to work upon, you know, in 1-a.d -but perhaps we are grifting a Sittle to a deep.

Montenegrin Women. Deprived of all moral or social pleas ures enjoyed by her sex elsewhere, it might be fancied that the women of the Black Mennt in would find in her home are ward for the headships she endures, and for her unremitting devotion to the more of her family. Nothing of the kind. Within the compass of the domestic wall the men are even more brutal than despotic. However careful the wife, the husband finds a pretext for scolding and grambling. The wife who remonstrates is soon convinced that silence is the best policy. No Montenegrin woman dares concern herself in her husband's affairs. Whether he goes out or comes in, she is not permitted to make any inquiry nor show in any way that she worries over his prolonged or unusual absences. When he is absent, his wife, though threatened with death, will never reveal his whereabouts. No husband writes to his wife, no matter how long he is away from home. In the vicinity of Mustar I met a woman whose husband had been two years in Constantinople. Through a friend's indiscretion she learned of his whereabouts sixteen months after the separation. At first, I thought I had met with a very rare exception, but I soon discovered that it was the general rule. A Montenegrin laughed at me when I expressed indignant surprise. "Write to a woman—to one's own wife!" said he in scorn. "Are we doves or

MISTRESS—"Who were you talking to, Jane?" Cook—"Only my eldest brother, mum. He's—he's in the per-lice." Mistress—"Indeed! What is his name?" Cock -- "John Smith. mum." Mistress—"But your name is not Smith." Cook—"No, mum; but you see, he's—he's bin married!"

men?"

#### summer musings.

Reposing, sad and weary, I listen all alone

To notes that never vary In sentiment and tone-

To songe that none have ever

Where the thorn tree blooms in eplendor, 'Neath th' elms tall and green, Whose branches form quaint windows, Through which the sky is seen—

Been able to translate, Nor tongue of men, though clever, Could ever imitate. Tis the voice of nature sounding In softest, sweetest strains— An anthem, all abounding, In valley, hill and plain.

Thus heaven seems so near me. In this vision of the day,

That its beauties charm and cheer ma, Despite this form of clay;

And the goal of faith and duty, Whose streets are part d with gold, Is a vision of such beauty— It thrills my very soul!

## The Straight of It.

An exchange says: We overheard a conversation between two little urchins, which for its intelligence we consider good. One of them, it appears, had been engaged in a mortal combat with a companion, and was relating how the thing occurred. Said he: "I'll tell you how it was. You see, me and Bill went down to Turner's tobacco manufactory and fished off that old boat, but we didn't catch any; I got one bite and Bill told me to scratch, but I didn't. Well, I felt in my pockets and found my knife, and he said I was another, and I said go there yourself, and he said it was no such thing, and I said he was a liar and I would whip him if I was bigger'n him, and he said he'd rock me to sleep mother, and I said he was a bigger one, and he said he couldn't see that fork. and I said I'd fix him for a tombstone at Volk's, and he said my grandmother was no gentleman, and I said he darsen't take it up, but he did, you bet, you never-well, you never did-then I got up again, and he tried to, but he didn't, and I grabbed him and threw him down on top of me like several bricks, and I tell you it beat all—and so did he—and my little dog got behind Bill and bit him, and Bill kicked at the dog, and the dog ran and I ran after the dog to fetch him back, and didn't catch him till I got home, and I'll whip him more yet. Is my eye very black?"

States.

Whoever looks over the whole field of American, precious-metal mining will be convinced that this industry is certain to of this century. He will also come to the conclusion that the production of silver is destined to increase very rapidly for a In every case where I have tried it, it demand for this much-slandered metal does not fall too far short of the supply. Beyond a brief term this yield of silver will surely diminish, especially if there is any considerable lowering in its price. The observant eye can also see that the production of gold is likely to be extended to many new fields, and that the yield of this metal is, in the future, likely to be rather more steady than that of its bulkier sharer in the greed of men. North America and the twin continent on the south are doubtless to be the great producers of precious metals in tion renders it less sure.—Ohio Farmer. the future; their store of silver must be of greater value at the present price of this metal than their store of gold. If it will pay to give a little time in examthe world continues to use silver in the l coming century as it has in the past thirty centuries, there is a fair prespect that our continent will win some thousands of millions from its silver-bearing lodes. Even if we make what seems to mining industry than any other country can expect to gain.—Atlantic Monthly.

Max Muller to Ralph Waldo Emerson, In honor of Ralph Waldo Emerson's birthday, Max Muller sent the following letter from London:

The translator of the Upanishads, Mokshamula-Ra, sends greetings and best wishes to his American Guru, Amarasunu, on his 77th birthday, and incloses an extract from an Upanishad lately discovered:

"Old age and decay lay hold of the body, the senses, the memory, the mind —never of the Self, the looker-on. "The Self never grews tired—the

body grows tired of supporting the Self.
"The Self never grows blind—the windows of the senses become darkened with dust and rain.

"The Self never forgets—the inscriptions on the memory fule, and it is well that much should be forgotten.

"The Self never errs - the many wheels of our own small watches grow rusty, but we look up to the eternal dial in the heavens above, which remains right forever."

A Pretty Widow. What a loss the world would experience were pretty widows to die out from the land! The young mourner is a legitimate object of pity; well, we all know pity's kinsman! She becomes the pet of society, a pleasant companion, a charming sweetheart, and a dangerous rival; and we pity the girl who has to battle against her. We have seen young widows of but ordinary attractions carry off the palm from wealth, intellect and beauty combined, and wonder themselves at their own success. Even after , the first season of their sorrow is over, and they have ceased to excite sympathy any more, their ripeness and tact make man an easy and willing victim to their subtle charms. Their past experience, their tutored hearts, and the aching void of their late loneliness, give to their manner that ease, grace and naturalness that is woman's chief charm, and makes the young widow the envy of the women

fails to use it. "The circus is coming," remarked Mrs. Goodington, laying down her pa-per, " with no end of trained horses and caramels, hypothenuses and other bedizens of the forest and jungle. How well I remember the first time Daniel took me to the circus. As we entered the tainted inclosure I said to him: 'How terribly the wild animals growl, don't they?' I was eenamost frightened to death, till Daniel told me it was only the vendoos of peanuts and prize packages plying their rogation."

and the admiration of the men. And

she knows her power well, and never

THERE are now 97,000 miles of submarine telegraph cable in working order.

There perhaps is nothing marking the English spoken in this country which gives rise to so much concern as the asserted prevalence of slang; certainly there is nothing more common than the depreciation of its use. It is often spoken of as the chief danger which threatens the English tongue, at least as employed by us. Most of us have probably heard or read assertions to that

American Slang.

effect; many of us have possibly made such assertions ourselves; yet no evidence has ever been brought forward to show that more slang is produced or used in this country than in England. That what is produced here is far more racy, varied and vigorous is plain enough from the appreciation it meets there. But even if it be conceded that our soil is more favorable to its growth, that need not be looked upon as a great calamity. Slang performs an important and, indeed, a necessary part in the development of speech. Expression has, also, a tendency to become weak in the literary language, just as, unfortunately, the individual in the process of becoming civilized is too apt to gain gentleness at the expense of vigor. Less power is felt in some way to exist in the words, and so close is the relation between the thought and the garment with which it is clothed that the former seems often to share in the flimsiness of the latter. It is his gradual process of weakening which slang comes in to counteract. The word is new, but the thing is old. Slang is the great feeder of vigorous expressions; for in its very nature it is an effort to state more concisely and more strongly what the established speech is felt to say too difand he said I never had the measles, and fusibly and too feebly. Of course, it is I said for him to fork over that knife, not an unmixed benefit. Much of it is silly; much of it is vulgar; most of it is worthless; but from the countless words and phrases which spring up in communities where men think and act earnestly the literary language, with almost infallible instinct, will gain something to recruit its own exhausted energies and to impart to its expression additional fitness and force.

To Cure Foot-Rot in Sheer.—The preparation of the foot is just as essenfial as the remedy, for if every part of the disease is not laid bare the remedy will not effect a cure. A solution of blue vitriol as strong as can be made and as hot as you can bear your hand in, Precious-Metal Mining in the United even for a moment, having the liquid three or four inches deep, or deep enough to cover all the affected parts; then hold the diseased foot in this liquid ten minutes, or long enough to penemake a very rapid growth in what is left | trate to all the diseased parts; put the sheep on a dry barn floor for twenty hours to give it a chance to take effect, score or so of years to come, provided the has effected a cure, and I have never given a sheep medicine internally for foot-rot. This remedy I call adead shot when the foot is thoroughly prepared, but a more expeditious way, and where you don't hardly hope to exterminate the disease, but keep it in subjection, is this: After preparing the feet as for the vitriol cure, take butter of antimony, pour oil of vitriol into it slowly until the heating and boiling process ceases, and apply with a swab. This remedy works quicker, is stronger than the vitriol, and

OKCHARDS. -- With newly-planted trees ining their condition. If they are loose or leaning to one side a minute spent in pressing the soil about them with the foot will often save them. A mulching, if not already given to the young trees, should be provided before the long drought. Almost any substance that will me the mistake of gold alone as. a drought. Almost any substance that will basis of exchange, the production of this metal will no doubt give us a larger sun will do. Grafts set this spring thould be looked to and if the had or should be looked to, and if the bud or buds grow too vigorously, pinch back into shape; in fact, a graft should be treated as if it were a young tree. Cut away all shoots that come upon the stock below the graft, that the nourishment may go to the graft. See that the branches of the graft have plenty of room and the growth is not interfered withby surrounding branches.

> "I NEVER thought but once," said old Deacon Webbing, "that it was a sin to steal an umbrella." "And when was that?" asked a friend. "It was when some pesky thief stole my new silk one," answered the deacon.

EMPR N. CORCY,

T. S. COMMISSIONER,

Judge of Probate, and Clerk of Pistrict Court.

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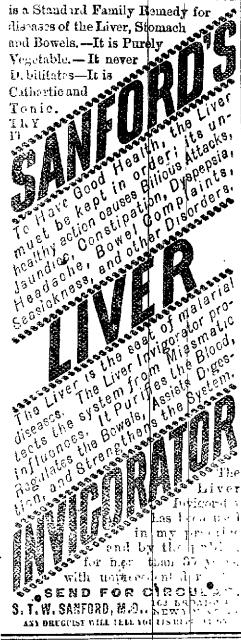
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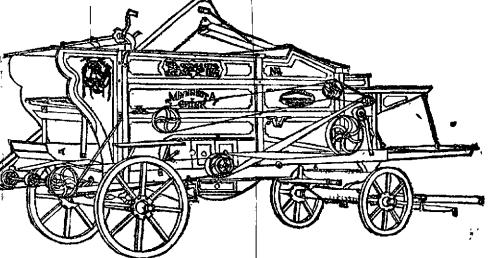
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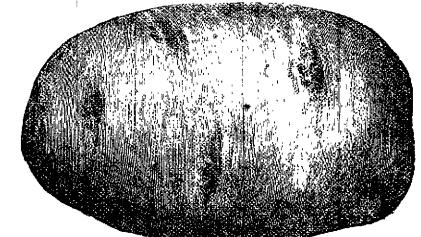
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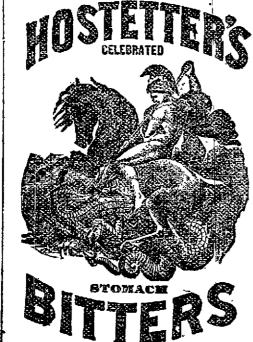
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The Democracy Historically and Legally Considered by Emery

A. Storrs.

Its Discreditable Record for the Past Twenty Years.

Five times from and including 1860 has the Democratic party of the nation appealed to the people of the hation for an approval of its policy in the post, its position in the then present, and for confidence in its future. Five times since and including 1860 have the people of the country turned a deaf ear to the e ap cals, and repudiated and rejected its protestations of loyalty and patrictism; and that the people of the country in thus rejecting the appeals of the Democratic party in the part have made no mistake is now so clear that no ordinarily intelligent Democrat, who will careful y examine the situation and honestly speak his sentime ts, can say that the peopl: have not acted wisely. Since 1860, in 1864, agai in a great election in 1866, in 1868, 1872, in 1876, and again in the elections in 1877, has the Republican party been indorsed by the people of the country. In 1881 these two great political organizations again come to the people and again solicit the confidence of that people. Is there, my fellow-citizens, any reason why the policy which we have indored in the past should te to-day reversed? Has the Department with party met with versed? Has t e Democratic party met with such change in its practice, in its principles, or in is membership, as should lead us to-day to give to it that confidence which for the years past we have refused to extend to it? Has the Republican party done anything which will justify us in withdrawing from it the confidence which we have so repeatedly reposed in it? These are very grave and serious questions, and we must answer them.

The duty of the citizen to attach himself to one of these two great political organizations is too manifest to require comment. No man is so great as to be above politics; no man is so small as to be beneath the injurious effects and consequences of bad government.

I have no sympathy for those highly distinguished men who declare, as if they were declaring a virtue, that they have no interest in politics. If they are tolling the truth when they make suell statements they are unworthy citizens of a great country, whose greatest merit is that it is the covern. is that it is self-governed. In making the selection as to what party we shall attach ourselves we must not expect that every little whim of capico shall be gratified, nor must we expect from parties more than we do from indi-viduals—absolute perfection.

We must weigh these parties, comparing them

with each other as a whole, and if on the whole we believe, as I thoroughly believe, that the general interests of this country, its freedom, its presperity, and the protection of its citizen in the enjoyment of all his civil and political privileges will be best promoted by the continued success and supremacy of the Republican party, then, whatover smaller flaws we may and in its management or in its methods, as patriotic citizens, to that party must we attach ourselves and to it must we give our allegiance. It is not singular when we consider its history that the leaders of the Democratic party are anxious to invent now issues and to withdraw publications from their record and their history. Ever since the war closed they have been loudly proto-ting that certain things are past, and that, therefore, certain portions of their career must be eliminated from peliti-cal discussion. We have been constantly assured that the war is ended; that the constitu-tional amendments have been adopted; that measures of recons ruction have been fixed and settled; that the States have been restored to their former relations with the Union, and that those issues, therefore, are dead issues, and that it is idle to waste time in their disension. To a cortain extent this is true. The actual contests of armed men in the field have closed; the war between freedom and slavery, between State sovereighty and national unity which was thus waged is ended. The Thirteenth. Fourteenth and Fitteenth constitutional amendments have been adopted; certain legis-lation appropriate to the enforcement of these amendme ts has been made; but that after all, has not removed from the field of political debate the character of these two great parties. The character of a man who seeks public trust and confidence or private employment is always in issue. A past larceny or any other p st piece of scoundclism although, in one sense, it may be a dead issue and although the party guilty of it may have suffered his legal schalters for it, is an issue whenever he calls for employment, public or private. If in its past history the Democratic party has steadily and continuously been politically dishonest and dangerous, that fact is an exceedingly essential one to be known. If it has steadily violated its engagements and broken its pledges; if it has never made a worthy promise which it has kept, the o facts are exceedingly pertinent then it comes before the people making new promises and seeking to enter into new obligations in determining just how far we shall rely upon these promises and accept those new engagements. I think I am entirely safe in saying that the Dendocratic party has never made an engagement in which the other tracks. in saying that the Deadocratic party has never made an engagement in which the interests of freedom were involved, which looked to the protection of the rights of the citizen, that it has kept. I think I am entirely safe in saying that every revolutionary scheme which has discredited and disgraded our politics within the last twenty-five years has been fathered by the Democratic party. I think no man will dispute the proposition that it is a great mice dispute the proposition that it is a great university in which all the political hereses which have endangered the perpetuity of our free in-sututions have been taught for the last quarter of a century, and that the students in that university who have graduated as officers in the Democratic ranks have been in the main then whose policy and whose practice has been dangerons to the best interests of the country. I think I am entirely safe in saying—indeed, I know I am—that we connot point to one single great achievendnt in our history since 1856 from which free com here and clsewhere has de-rived the slightest comfort, from which divil liberty has been advanced, through which the political equality of the citizen has been estab-lished or maintained, that has had the slight-est assistance from the Democratic party. I know I am safe in saving that no great measure of that kind can be found in our fundamental law or upon our statute-books to-day which that porty has not litterly, steadily and induguantly opposed. This is a feerful charge to make against any political organization, but the most fearful character of the charge is that it is true. That par'y has opposed every measure since 1866 which looked to tree dom; it has favored every measure which looked to the degradation and servility of labor. I have seen no evidence of a change of heart in the members of that party. Its principles are to-day the same that they were in 1864, in the main. It has advocated no policy which, if adopted, would not have been destructive; and, at any of the periods which I have named, had the people of this country approved, by the election of the candidates, the course of the Democratic party, the result would have been disastrons to the last degree. Had that party succeeded in 1860 aberty would have been degraded and disgraced throughout the bounderies of the Union. Had that party succeed-ed in 1864, our army would have been disgraced, and shameful defeat would have come upon us, and a humiliating and disgraco-ful termination of the war, resulting in the separation of the Union, would have been the sure and inevitable result. Had Andrew John-

son's and the Democratic party's policy been sustained in 1866 the fruits of our victory in the

field would have been shamelessly returned to

have been rendered fruitless. Not only that had they succeeded, repudiation would have fastened its ineffaceable stain of dishonor upon our national name, and the repudiation of our national obligations would have been the sure and certain result. Had they succeeded in 1872, results equally di-astrons would have fol-lowed. Had they succeeded in 1876, with the whisperer of Gramerey Park as the executive head of this great nation, to-day we would have been struggling under a depreciated currency, all the barriers which a loyal Congress had erected for the preservation of purity at the polls, and honest elections, would have been thrown down and we would have been back again further even than we are to-day in the

often be told. No people can become too familiar with the great deeds of their history, for if history is philosophy teaching by example, this world's history furnishes no grander examples than that which the career of the Republican tion with power to protect you and me in the enjoyment of all the higher privileges of that great citizenship. So, when we consider that there is no slave throughout the boundaries of the great republic, we did it. And when we remember that a great robellion in the interests of slavery was crushed, we did it. And when we remember that the United States of America is not a mere league of States, but is a great nationality, we did it. Such a history needs no aids from rhetoric; for no rhetoric, however glowing, can heighten its glories. These great achievements constitute our patrimony, and however poor in all other respects we may be we may well say, "These are our possessions, and with them we are rich indeed."

and illustrious achievements, coming from the party which has sought to prevent them all, will not, I am certain, be required with any more favor to-day than it has been received in the past.

U. S. A. "PINAFORE."

[Gen. Hancock as Sir John.]

When I was a lad, I went to school,

That they gave me the post of an Adjutant's clark I served the Ad, with a smile so bland, And I copied all theorders in a big round hand. In right about face I was so free That they made me the leader of the Democrasce

As a white cadet I made such a name That a pet of the South I soon became: At the bottom of my class at the Institute;
So they dropped all the issues and nominated me,
And now I am the leader of the Democrasee.

By making me the leader of the Democrasee, Of civil life I know no more Than Ti'den knows of military lore, So they abandoned him and his great "reform," And fied to me as a "port in a storm," They abandoned all their leaders, and begged of me To come and be the leader of the Democrasee.

Twas a right about face to nominate me, But now I am the leader of the Democrases In she ting down rebs I became so expert

That they hursh for me and the bloody shirt;
They cheer for me in a cheer so loud
They may wake Mrs. 8, from her bloody shroud.
I hung Mrs. S, with so much glee
That they wanted me for leader of the Democrase Now, Americans all, whoever you may be, 141 give you a bit of stratagee: Never go to any but a military scho and be careful to be guided by this Democratic rule

Indiana Democrats for Garfield. At the organization of the Garfield and Arthur Club in this city Wednesday night 141 persons signed the roll. Of these nine have heretofore acted with the Democratic party. Their names are published, and they are well known. Another club was organized by the Republicans in the west end of the city the same night. Among the membership are six heretofore straight-out Demoerats, and one of the leading Greenbackers of the county, and a delegate to the Democrat, and lost a leg in the rebel army. They all say Garfield is good mough for them. In the three other Republican clubs in the city and county there are several heretofore-active Democrats. They may be called traws. They certainly indicate how things are going in this part of Indiana.

New Albany Cor. Cincinnati Com-

Gen. Grant Interviewed. Gen. Grant in an interview at Denver, Col., said: "I can say without hesitation I will give Gen. Garfield my hearty support. There is no reason why any Republican should not vote for Garfield. I know him to be a man of talent, thoroughly accomplished and an upright he had complained of Coukling and Logan having deceived him. He had no fore or after the convention, since his return to America. He said of all men more proud of the 3!2 that stood by him than if he had received the nomination by unfair means.

Bill Euglish, the Copperhead. Choice extracts from a speech in Congress of William H. English, present Democratic candidate for the Vice Presdency, in 1856:

The lowest cad most Godforsaken, nigger-clealing Alolitionists are to be found in Indi-ana, doing battle against the national Democra-cy, side by side with the leaders of the Black cy, side by side with the leaders of the Black Republican party; and, I am sorry to add, of the Know-Nothing party also. If a slave escapes into Indiana, we give him promptly up to his master. \* \* \* There was a clause in the Missouri Compromise restricting slavery forever. It was generally conceded that the term forever was not to be taken in its literal sensothat it only meant during the existence of the Territorial Government.

STARTLING FACTS.

The Stupendous Frauds of the Democratic Party. [From the Chicago Tribune.] The testimony of Chief Supervisor

John I. Davenport before the committee

appointed by the Senate to investigate

the charges of election frauds committed under Democratic auspices is full of tartling developments that ought to appeal strongly to every man who is in favor of honest elections and of preserving the purity of the ballot-box. His statements show that many persons who held certificates of naturalization had never declared their intentions, nor sworn to the applications which appeared on file in court. Others were not asked whether they had done so or not, and great numbers were never asked about their age at all. They were naturalized in squads. On one day Judge Barnard alone naturalized 2,543, and on the same day, in the Superior Court, 2,077 were put through this fraudulent proess, making 4,620 for the day! Nearly 40,000 persons voted in the election of 1868 upon these fraudulent naturalization papers, the others voting in various counties in New York State, and in New Jersey, Connecticut and in Pennsylvania. In answer to a question how many naturalization papers bearing the seal of the court had been issued in excess of the number upon the records of the court, he replied: "About 18,000. The Supreme Court alone issued 39,000 certified blanks, of which 18,824 were used. The papers were issued in blank with no name to them." The law requires that the testimony showing five years' residence must be taken in open court by an oral examination of the witness, previously prepared affidavits not being in evidence, and yet, says Mr. Davenport, "In these cases in 1868 no record was taken by the court. On the minutes of the Supreme Court six names appeared during the month of October up to Oct. 6. On the next day the court djourned, and not a line appeared in the minutes in regard to the other 18,818 persons." In another part of this testimony Mr. Davenport says: "Of the papers secured in 1868 and held by voters in 1878, about 75 per cent. were assumed to be Democratic and 25 per cent. Republican, but all the naturalization papers issued in 1868 were to Democratic applicants, with the exception of about 2,800, in which cases the naturalization process was honestly conducted in the Court of Common Pleas." Fraud was piled upon fraud. False naturalization was not the only form of Demo-eratic rascality. By repeating alone, 25,000 fraudulent votes were cast in the election of 1868, and every scoundrel arrested for illegal voting was discharged by Judge McCunn. As Mr. Davenport expressed it—and it is a matter of public notoriety, never questioned—that elec-tion was carried by repeating, false voting, false swearing, false canvassing, false naturalization, falsehood throughout, aided with money and with the power of a criminal bench upon which sat Democratic Judges whose cor and dishonesty knew no limits. That is the way in which the Republican majority in the State of New York was overcome, and that is the way it will be overcome next tall unless some check is placed upon the frauds practiced in New

elections, why does it oppose, tooth and nail, every attempt to legislate for such a result and to surround the ballot-boxes with every possible safeguard? If it is in favor of honest elections, why does it seek to vitiate every law and statute that guards the ballot-box against fraud? If it is in favor of honest elections, how is it that it polls 40,000 illegal votes in New York city; that it has been convicted of repeated frauds in Chicago, in Cincinnati, and in other Northern cities; that it has colonized Indiana and New Jersey with illegal voters? How is it that it openly stuffs the ballot-boxes in the Southern States with thousands of tissuepaper ballots, making no pretense of concealment? How is it that in States known to have large Republican majorities, when no denial of it is made even by their own party in those States, they Chicago Convention that nominated have prevented the Republican vote weaver. The latter was also formerly a from being cast, by force, terrorism. bulldozing, ostracism, brutality, and every conceivable form of fraud? Is this what they conceive to be advocating honest elections? Suppose that the Republican party should adopt the same methods of bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing. Suppose that they should turn out thousands upon thousands of naturalization papers, poli thousands upon thousands of illegal and unregistered votes, oppose every measure for preserving the purity of the ballotbox, and nullify every law that preserves the rights of the people in elections, how long would it be before the Government would be utterly destroyed? How long would it be before our whole elective system would be nullified and both Government and society be plunged into chaos? How long would it be before civil war would lead to despotism? The man. I have nothing against Gen. chaos? How long would it be before Hancock, but Garfield is the man for the office." He denied the report that startling facts developed by this investihe had complained of Coukling and Logation should be a warning to the Amergan having deceived him. He had no letter from either of them, either betterfrom and frauds in the solid South can be prevented at the next election, but they can at least demand that elec-Conkling and Logan were the last ones I tions shall be honest in the North, and for him to find fault with, and he felt that the outrageous trauds heretofore practiced in New York and other Northern esties shall not be repeated again. The demand of the Democratic party for honest elections is hollow, specious, impudent clamor to cover up its own frauds. The Republicans in every State in the North should rouse themselves in time, and take such measures as will secure a perfectly fair and honest election. and enforce those measures in the most resolute manner.

A RESTAURANT proprietor told one of his waiters he would make a good clairvoyant-"Because," he explained, "you know more when you are asleep than

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JOHN YEGEN

Bread, Pies, Cakes, Green Fruits, Goods Choice and Fresh and Delivered Free to any point in the City. hands of our old adversaries. The story of our achievements cannot too

party supplies since 1860. It sayed all our Territories from the blight of slavery and dedicated them to freedom. It met a gigantic rebellion and saved this nation. It made 4,000,000 slaves citizens, and transformed them from chattels into men, furnished them with schools, and gave them the ballot. It protected the polls from violence and fraud. It declared the equality of the citizen, it protected his rights as such, against invasion, by his own State, or by the patien itself. Indeed, its relies the restriction. the nation itself. Under its policy the national honor and integrity were vindicated, and the national debt paid with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the world. Passing through the extremest financial distress, it has yet been true to itself, until it has reached the solid foundation of specie resumption. It has de-creased the public expenditures; it has de-ereased the interest on the public debt; it has lifted burdens from labor; and to-day the result is seen in a prosperity more widely spread and more substantial than the country has ever before witnessed. It has kept all its promises. It has fulfilled all its engagements. It has made the name of the United States of America respected and honored all around the globe. Moreover, it has made these States a nation. It has clothed that nation with power to protect you and me in the

The demand to withdraw confidence from such a party, with such a long line of splendid

Where Uncle Sam sends many a fool;
I pelished up my buttons and swept my room,
For which I was rewarded by a Democratic boom.
I pelished up my buttons so carefullee
That now I am the leader of the Democrasee, In right about face I made such a mark

My political ignorance it was so great So why shouldn't I obey the party's "call," Since I shall never have to think for myself at all; I know so little that they rewarded me

In the Union war I fought so well Of a "man on horseback" they had such fear That they nominated us-which is rather queer.

Keep away from the polis and let politics be, And you all may be leaders of the Democrasee,

the rebels from whom we achieved them, and usiant rebels, those who had sought the destruction of the national life, restored to power. The victors would have been the defeated, and our achievements with the immense sacrifices which they involved, would have been basely surrendered to our adversaries. Had the Democratic party succeeded in 1869 all the reconstruction measures of Congress and the consti-tutional emendments, which were a part of that reconstruction scheme, would have been wiped from the constitution and from the statute book, and thus all our victories in the field

These outrageous frauds upon the ballot-box have been investigated before this, and they have been brought home so clearly to the door of the Democratic party that no one has ever questioned their paternity. And yet this is the party that is continually howling for reform and demanding honest elections in its platforms and party organs! If the Democratic party is in favor of honest

when you are awake."

\_\_ NewspaperARCHIVE®

#### LITTLE BAREFOOT.

Round her small and fragile form; trms within torn garments nestle, Standing there at night and morn; Hundreds passing by unherding, 'Cet t to justle her saide. There, with bare feet cold and blacding, She in times of auguish cried; Mi-ter! Please que me a penny, For I've not got any pa-Please, sir, give me just one penny I want to buy some bread for m

CHORUS. While we beg for those with plenty, And for them to us unknown, We'll not forget our little "Barefoots," They are heathens nearer home

Hailing thus each passing stranger As they hurriedly went by,
Some would turn and gaze upon her,
Pity beaming from their eye;
Others cast a frown upon her,
Heading not the plainthe ery;
"I must have some bread for mother
Or with hunger she will die. Mister: Please give me a penny,
For I've not got any pa—
Please, sir, give me just one penny—
I want to buy some bread for ma!"

While we beg for those with plenty, etc.

There, one chilly day in winter, Barefoot sat upon the pave. Outstretched were her little fingers, But no pennies dul she crave. But no pennies dul'abe crave.
There, while legging bread for mother,
Death had chilled be little heart,
Yet each day we see so e other
Playing Little Ba efo t s part.
"Mister! Please give me a penny,
For I've not got any pa—
Please, sir, give me just one penny—
I want to buy some bread for ma?"

While we beg for those with plenty, etc.

### CONVICTS ON THE SEA.

We were about 800 miles south of the Cape of Good Hope, and our ship's head pointed nearly due east. "Twelve pointed nearly due east. "Twelve knots an hour," says I to the skipper, in reply to "How much is she making?"2 The dripping log line was rolled up and the time-glass placed away in the binnacle. An extra pull was taken on the braces, the yards pressed hard against the stays, and right well did the old Marathon lie over from the heavy breeze that swelled our canvas to its greatest tension. I hove the log again. How much now?" says the skipper.

Twelve and a half, sir.' I guess that is about all we can get out of her, with this wind; that extra pull gave her the other half knot.'

In ten days after passing Kerguelen's Land, the high and irregular coast of Australia was raised from the masthead by our first mate, Mr. Bolter, who shouted the glad tidings to those on deck. No sooner had the sound of his voice died away than a baker's dozen were running up the rathines, eager to obtain even a distant view of the great

A number of us old salts, who had salled for Australia before, contented ourselves by snuffing the air like so many porpoises.

After we had passed between Tasmania and the South Sea continent, we caught a light breeze on our quarter and headed for Sydney. No sooner had we dropped town than our vessel was boarded by the surgeon of the port, who examined our papers, and, being satisfied that we were in good health, our ship was allowed to haul up nearer the city. The old man went ashore to make his report to the Consul, but when he returned his face wore a troubled look. He called Mr. Bolter and myself into the cabin, where, to our surprise and chagrin, he stated that the Consul informed him that, when the cargo was discharged, he should have to press the ship into service for the Government to carry a lot of convicts to Van Dieman's Land. The vessel that brought them was disabled, and could proceed no further.

The skipper remonstrated against the seizure, but it was of no avail. The Consul said he was sorry, but it could not be avoided-our vessel being the only one in port that would answer the purpose, and the convicts must be got off without delay. This news found its way among the crew, and several of them ran away and took to the busk not caring to risk themselves at sea with a lot of desperate men fresh from the prisons of England. The skipper quieted the fears of the rest by telling them that no danger could possibly arise, as the convicts would be heavily iroped and placed between decks with a guard over them.

On the following morning, between decks were prepared for the reception of our live freight. A strong double bulkhead was put up just forward of the cabm, and one just aft of the chain-lockers, and extra bars and padlocks were procured for the hatches.

When I surveyed the work of the Government carpenters my mind felt some-

Everything being in readiness, our guests were marched down between files of soldiers. Each convict was handcuffed, and on the right ankle of every маф an iron ring was fastened, to which were attached heavy chains. Six of them being fastened together, their movements were quite slow and retard-As they filed up the gang plank to the deck, I counted eighty-seven. Some were large, powerful men; others were weak and wore a sickly expression, but they all had a look of dogged determination, their closely-cropped hair and ped trousers and jackets making them look all the moré savage. When number eighty-seven reached the deck, they were drawn up in line and inspect ed by the superintendent and his assist-Exch convict was thoroughly searched in order to see if he had any

Nothing was found, however, but what was proper for them to have. So the inspector informed us that there would be no danger, and we would soon be rid of them. The guard that was to accompany us had been selected with great care, each one having a musket, two revolvers and a cutlass. Several extra casks of water were got on board for tear we would not have enough to last during the run. As no signs of our runaways were to be had, the skipper was obliged to ship several men in order to fill his complement. One of these fellows was a villamous-looking customer, and I asked the Captain why he

shipped such a man. He replied that it was the best he could de. Sailors were scarce, as nearly every one was off in the mines, or stock raising. I told Capt. Billows that I did

fears and said the man had been discharged from a Liverpool ship some two months before, and, as he wished to return home, he thought he would ship on the Marathon.

The Consul verified the man's statement, which satisfied the skipper, so he had shipped him on the strength of this. I said nothing more to the old man, but determined to keep a weather eye on that man's movements. We were to put out to sea that night, if the wind were favorable. The eighty-seven men were placed between decks to remain there until morning, when they would be taken out for an airing. The gnard consisted of twenty-four men, half the number standing watch while the others turned in below.

It was 11 o'clock before the wind was in our favor, and nearly 8 bells when we weighed anchor. I tell you I did not sleep much in my watch below; the shouts and curses of the convicts made a perfect Bedlam and would have aroused the seven sleepers. In value the guard threatened them, but they only answered derisively and dared the soldiers to

Mr. Bolter came to my berth when his watch was out, and said he expected to find me awake, for no one could sleep with those wretches howling. So I lighted my pipe and went on deck, preferring to remain above than on a level with the banished Englishmen. Before daybreak they were quiet enough, and no particular one could be sifted out for creating the disturbance, so the whole eighty-seven went scot free.

About 7 o'clock they were led up on deck for an airing, and to pass inspection. After remaining three hours they were sent below again. In the afternoon about 3 o'clock a gale sprung up, which required all hands to recf topsails. The yards were soon manned, and I went aloft myself, as is generally the custom when all hands are called.

While I was passing the weather carring and taking the last turn, I heard Shaling (one of the foremest hands, who was knotting a reef-point next to me(

"Where is Barker? I don't see him on the yard."

I looked over the line of men, and sure enough he was not there.  $\vec{\mathbf{I}}$  tell you I wasn't long in getting on deck and stating my suspicions to the Captain. We at once rushed forward, followed by several of the guard, and just as we reached the forecastle who should make his appearance but Barker,

The old man yelled at him: "What are you doing down there? Speak up; what are you skirking below for when all hands were called for duty?"

"I was sick," growled the scoundrel, and could not go aloft."

"You are lying, you villain, and you know it," said the skipper. "I'l be bound you are up to some deviltry. Mr. Steeraway, just keep your eye on him till I come back,'

"Av. ay, sir," I responded. By this time all hands had come down

from aloft. The Captain soon returned and stated that he could find nothing out of the way, but I was convinced in my own mind that something was out of the way. So the old man gave me leave to go be low and satisfy myself. I could find nothing, but at the same time was far from being satisfied. I asked why wa Barker, of all others, down below? W told the erew of our suspecious, and ofdered them to keep a lookout on Baj ker's movements.

As the night came on, the guard was relieved and cautioned by the sorgeant to be on the alert. It seemed kind of queer to me that the convicts remained so quiet, for beyond a low conversation their voices were scarcely audible, but y thought afterward that probably they intended to get a good night's rest, and

preferred to keep still. I lav awake some time after turning in; but my eyes finally grew heavy, and I was in the land of dreams—away of in Boston. 'My mother came up to my room (I was still in my dreams) to tud in the bed-clothes. I felt her gentle touch on the blankets; but why did sho place her hand over my mouth? pened my eyes to see the reason.

The glittering blade of a sheath knife was held before them. I knew the rea son then pretty quick, I assure you, for Barker held it.

"Now, Steeraway," says he, just keep quiet, and you won't be hurt. Open your mouth and you won't know what hurt you."

I knew that any movement on my part would be my death warrant. "Will you keep quiet if I take my hand from your mouth?"

I nodded my head in the affirmative and his hand was removed. "Now Steeraway," says he, "I am going to tie you and put a little stopper in your mouth. I won't hurt you, for I know how to do these things.

He evidently did, for I was very soon bound hand and foot, a gag placed in my mouth, and your humble servant was rendered as useless as a dead man. The  ${f convict\ then\ left\ me\ and\ disappeared.\ |1}$ had not been alone more than ten minutes, when I heard a voice near the berth head say, "All right."

In a moment more, a light draught of air entered my stateroom, and it smelt strongly of pent-up air—a sort of convict odor, so to speak.

The bulkhead had been removed and the cabin was soon crowded with prisoners. Not a sound did they make, for their irons were off, and the thought flashed quickly upon me our ship is in their hands, may the Lord have merey on our crew.

Silently they went up the cabin stairs: then I heard a quick rushing sound shouts, yells, curses, then a few shots in quick succession; several spinshes near my cabin deadlight; more shouts and

yells. "Down with them! Now or never! No Van Dieman's for us! Down with

In vain I heard several voices pleading for mercy. But those men knew no mercy. Finally the shouts and yells ceased, then the quick, hurried tramp of feet overhead. Presently a step descends the stairs, the rope binding me was cut, the gag torn from my mouth,

and a gruff voice said: "Come, Steeraway, you are wanted

on deck. Lively, now. I came to the conclusion that it was

useless to deliberate, and I sheyed the order at once. It was not 'necessary for notirelish having such a man on board | me to ask what the matter was. I knew the Marathon, but he laughed at my that well enough, at a glance.

Barker—that scoundrel Barker—was an escaped convict, and had shipped on board the Marathon for the purpose of siding his friends, and, from the appearance of things, he had succeeded beyond his utmost expectations. As I emerged from the cabin, I was greeted with: "Here he is," by several of the striped-jacket gentry. "Now, Steeraway, we want you to mind and do just as we tell you—or what Joe Gosshawk, the Captain, tells you—and you won't be hurt; but if you don't, why overboard you go. We know you can navigate; now which is it, shark's dinner or obey

Of course I didn't want to ease the appetite of the jet-finned wolves that were swimming around the ship. So I told them I would do all they wished; but I wanted to know what had become of the Captain and crew.

"You'd better swim after them and ask 'em what's done with 'em; all except that cussed first mate, Bolter, and wo can't get no track of him, blast him, said Gosshawk, the recognized leader. I uttered a silent prayer that Bolter might be safe, stowed away somewhere out of their clutches.

"Well Steeraway," says Gosshawk, where are we?" "About eighty miles from Van Dic-

man's Land.'

"Now, then," says he, "you just fix this ship so she will be more nor that in twelve hours from now. Make her run north until I ask you again where we

"And mind you don't play any points, or you'll find the bottom of Davy Jones pretty quick,"

I asked him then who would work the

"Why, you just give the orders and these men will work her; and mind you give them right." "Then brace around the yards," re-

olied I, "so I can get her on the other "All right," said Gosshawk; "tell us the ropes." I explained to them and

pointed out the braces. In ten minutes we were around and sailing almost due north.

When day broke my heart almost sank within me. The deck presented a sick-ening sight. Pools of clotted blood here and there, torn clothing, the remnant of some desperate struggle, and the striped convict jackets and red coats of the English soldiers, were scattered over the deck.

1 requested that the decks be cleared up and washed down, so that no vestige might greet my eyes of that terrible encounter that had taken place the night before. At noon Gosshawk asked me where we were. I had just taken the sun, and found we were in 32 deg. south latitude and 173 deg. longitude east, all of which I correctly informed the conviet skipper.

"Ain't the Fijis about here somewhere?" he asked. "Yes, they are in 20 deg. latitude and

180 deg. longitude. "Well, take us there, Steeraway, and you are free to go in the long boat just

as soon as we sight land. I'll take care of the Marathon myself, then As we still had about 720 miles to the nor'ard to make and about 420 miles of longitude, I computed the sailing dis-

tance, and found there were about 1.140 miles to cover, which, deducting the difference from our actual course, would leave about 930 miles before we raised the Fijis. I reported the same to Gosshawk, who grunted anything but satisfaction. "No nearer than that? Well, keep for the Fijis, anyhow."
So I kept her for the Fijis, and on the

fourth day "Land, ho!" was shouted by one of the convicts who was stationed aloft. Gosshawk's eyes brightened up, and he turned to me, saying, "Well,

If I had only had my own way, I would have put them on a coral reef. but life is precious, you know, even to a sailor. As the Marathon neared the land, which proved to be one of the group, to the south'ard, Gosshawk gave some orders in a low tone to several of the men. I knew what they were immediately, for the convicts began to cast off the lashings from the long boat. "So Gosshawk intends to keep his promise," I thought to myself, and I

was to be cast adrift in the long-boat. When within fifteen miles of land the breeze died away and the old Marathon lay almost motionless. Gosshawk swore. and stamped the deck, but to no purpose. Kind Providence paid no attention to him. About dusk the wind made its appearance, and I got ready to stand in. "Steeraway," said Gosshawk, "I guess you will have to make a voyage in

the dark; but it can't be helped.' The boat was lowered; two kegs of water, a bag of hard-tack, and three or four junks o salt horse were tossed in, and I was told to follow suit. As I was cast adrift, the villains shouted after me: "Good-by, Steeraway, you have done us a good turn and we won't for-

I made no reply, but sat in the stern of the boat gazing after the receding vessel. After looking at her for a few minutes I was overcome and bowed my head in my hands and wept. Just then a splash in the water near the boat aroused me. "A shark!" thought I. Again I heard it, and then a low voice as if from the deep: "Stderaway!"

I sprung from my thwart as if struck by a galvanic shock. I strained my eyes and peered into the darkness. Presently I saw a dark form swimming toward the boat. Again the voice came over the water: "Steeraway!" Ben here knows I am not superstitious, but I confess I did feel a little awe-stricken. Before I had time to collect my scattered thoughts, a hand was laid on the gunwale, and the form of a man arose from the sea.

"It's Bolter, Joe; don't be frightened -I'm no ghost!" That short sentence broke the spell

which clung to me. "Oh, Bolter!" crica I, in a transport of joy.

"For Heaven's sake, help me in the boat, Joe! I am mighty weak. Now where's the water? That outside the boat will do to swim in, but I can't drink

and he took a long draught. "There! I never wanted water so bad but once before in my life; and this is what I call hard luck, Joe." I agreed with him on that score and

from the convicts,

" Vhy, you see Joe, I got an inkling of what was coming, but before I could get out of the cabin the rescals were down upon as. So I slipped into the secret locker under the transom, and they looked into every place but that. Luckily, the locker contained some canned meats and fruits, so there was no danger of my starving. I overheard that fellow's conversation—the one they called Gosshawk and I knew, Steeraway, that you were safe. I also heard him tell his cut-throat comrades what he intended doing with you, when I heard your boat lowered. I peeped from my hiding-place, saw the cabin was clear, as they were all on deck to see you off. Soon as I heard the boat cast adrift I crawled through the stern window, hung by the frame for a minute or two, then dropped into the sea, swam after your boat, and here I am."

Bolter suddenly started up and cried out, "Look, Joe, if they have not set the ship on fire!"

And so they had. Before they landed they had no ddubt left two or three of their number to lash the wheel and apply the torch, The flames threw a lurid light over the ocean, and soon the whole outline in fire of the doomed Marathon could be seen. Heavy tongues of flame ian up the tarred rigging, and rolls of fire, like a cloud, would now and then burst forth, as the sails one after another were consumed, It was a magnificent sight, but a sorrowful one for us. We watched her until scarcely a spark dould be seen; when, suddenly, like a flash, the faint light disappeared and all that once remained of the Marathon went to the bottom.

On the following morning we sighted an American whaler, which fortunately came near enough to see our signal of distress, and we were relieved from our uncomfortable position. Bolter and myself told the whaling skipper our story, when he at once made sail for Sydney, where the facts were laid before the English Consul, who took steps to capture the short-haired villains. This was successfully accomplished.

## Swearing Pouished by Law.

Judge Pershing of Schuylkill county, has just decided a case in his court which ivesents some almost-forgotten features of the law of this State against swearing. John H. Bashore, an excitable and somewhat-profane citizen of the county, on a recent occasion got off a volley of twenty-three separate and distinct oaths, for which he was arrested and taken betoro a Justice of the Peac, and, under the law of April 22, 1794 fined \$16.08. This fine he refused to pay. He was committed to jail, and the case was taken before Judge Pershing on a writ of certiorarie The act of 1794 provides that ;

"If any person of the age of 16 years or upward shall profanely curse or swear by the name of God, Christ Jesus, or the Holy Ghost, every person so offending, being thereof convicted shall forient and pay the sum of 67 cents for every such profane curse or oath. And whosoever of the age of 16 years or upward shall curse of swear by any other name or thing than as aforesaid, and shall be convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of 40 cents for

such curse or eath. Exception was taken to the ruling of the Justice on the ground that the arrest of Bashore should have been by summons and not by warrant, and suit should have been brought by an individual informer instead of in the name of the Commonwealth. These exceptions were overruled, the decisions of the higher courts being that the action was properly brought. But the Justice f iled to return the evidence taken before him, and this omission Judge Pershing decided to be fatal to the proceedings, and he thereupon reversed the decision of the magistrate. The point of the decision, however, is in the pithy

conclusion with which Judge Pershing wound up his decision. Fo says: "The general prevalence of profance swearing indicates that the statute under which this defendant was convicted had long been buried but of sight. Perhaps its resurrection in this case may accomplish some good, by showing those who have no regard for the law of God that the law of the land imposes on them a penalty of from 40 to 67 cents, to be followed by imprisonment, accompanied with a diet of bread and water, on refusal to pay for each and every time they pollute the atmosphere with their profanity."—Pittsburgh Post.

## Jewish Tolerance.

The other day a Jewish minister—not in New York city—was sharply reprimanded by his congregation for his persistent attacks on Christianity. We ar phind heartily their action; not only be cause Christianity is the religion of the large majority of citizens of our country, but because there are other and weightier subjects to engage a Jewish minis-ter's attention. Constant assaults by the Jewish press and pulpit on the beliefs and traditions of Christianity show poor taste and fact, and may lead to results which friends of religious liberty would dceply regret. There is such a quality as "journalistic loudness," which may react as unfavorably as "social loudness" on the community. When Judaism is assailed, let us repel the accusation and then cease. At least, let not the Jew, in the pulpit or press, show a spirit of bigotry and intolerance toward his neighbor of another creed, which sprang from our own and may return to it again. Of all men, the Jew should be the most tolerant, for he has suffered the worst from the intolerance of others.—Jewish Messenger,

## The Farmer as a Citizen.

I think the influence of agriculturists ought to be increased in public affairs. I would not like to see a Legislature composed exclusively of farmers and mechanics, nor would it be for the public good that there should be no representatives of these in that body. There should be in every Legislature men skilled in the laws of the State; there ought also to be there an influential body of men connected with the leading industries of the State, familiar with the wants and wishes of the great mass of Soon I had the water-keg to his lips, the people. If they should draft no laws, if they should inaugurate no new and untried policies, still there would be that in the very atmosphere in which such a body of men move which will influence beneficially the action of the asked him to tell me how he escaped Legislature.—Judge George Starkville, The Ectl Cairies.

It was a dreamy, altry day in mid-July. A day when all the flowers and grasses drooped motionless in the still air, and one could almost hear the rustling of birds' wings, so intense was the silence. The sound of ringing church bells swept over the wide prairie, and, mellowed by distance, fell soft and clear upon the ears of Lulu Gray, as she sat in the doorway of the old farm house, and leaned her curly head against the dingy, brown wall. A fittle brown dog was curled on the step close beside her. and downy, yellow chickens picked up crumbs about her feet; but Lillu/gave no heed to either dog or chickens, for she was listening to the bells instead. "Ding-dong, ding-dong," they were saying, in their slow, solemn fashion. But after a time-would you believe it? -they ceased to say "Ding-dong," and began to talk in sober earnest: and this is what they said : "Your papa can't come home—can't, won't, chu't—come home—come home," "Why, yes he can, you stupid bells," Lulu answered. laughing, "for my mamma got & letter from him just a few days ago, and he said he was coming home soon. It is soon now, and my papa never told a "Never told a fie—a lie+a lie," answered the bells. They said this over and over again, till Lulu grew so tired istening that she put her fingers in her ears to stop out the sound. Just as the bells were saying "never" for the last time, a little woman, dressed all in goldcolored satin, with a mantilla of cobwell lace, came from behind the lilac bushes and stood looking at Lulu. Lulu was frightened for a moment, and then, being a very polite little girl, she made a nice bow, and said, "Good morning, pretty lady." "Good morning," answered the fairy, for it was a fairy, and then she waved the letter river than then she waved the lotus-wing she carried for a fan so fast that it made Lulu dizzy to watch it. "Miss Lulu, continued the elf, "yesternoon the fairies heard you wishing you could see one of them, and visit fairyland, Now the wishes of good children, if made at noon on a midsummer day, are always granted by us, so the beautiful Blossom, Queen of the Bell fairies, has sent me to bring you to our home among the hills. We were talking to you this morning, through the bells, and you understood what we said. We are the only family among all the elves who can talk to mortals like yourself, through the bells. But you shall know all about is, if you will come with us to fairy land. Do you still wish to visit our Queen in her palace?"

Lulu hesitated a moment, and then getting off from the steps, went |slowly toward the fairy. The tiny fan began to wave again, and presently there came from behind the same lilac bush a beautiful coach, made of a white shell, and drawn by six snow-white rabbits. "This is our Queen's coach," said the fairy; "Please get in." Lulu wondered how one so large as herself could ride in so small a conveyance, but the fairy opened the little door and stepped in, and Lulu followed, and they were on their way to fairy land in much less time than it takes me to tell of it. During the fide the coach. Over the delicate pink of the inside were hung curtains of colored lace, and the cushions were made of thi-fle-down. Even the rabbits had flynets of lace, and two white feathers at their ears served as plumes.

After what seemed like a very short drive to Lulu, they came to a little village where the houses were all made of moss, and a tall, straight fern grewin front of each door. Before the largest house, which stood in the center of the town, and was surrounded by a fence made of tiny shells, the rabbits stopped of their own accord, and a fairy footman ppened the willow gate for them to pass through. Another fairy assisted them to alight from the coach, and they entered the palace. From a little hall the fairy guide went into a room all furnished in purple and gold, and Lulu followed. The walls were of purple and golden autumn leaves, and a carpet of dande lions and yellow cowslips. There were no windows, but sleepy fireflies dlung to the ceiling, and flooded the room with a mellow,golden light, not unlike the yellow arpet. There were sofas and chairs with cushions of velvet, purple pansies, and dainty pictures of fairyland, which Lulu did not understand. After a time the fairy said: "I will show you over the palace first, and after that I will take you to see our beautiful Queen, and then you shall visit the factories, where everything that we need is prepared and made ready for us." So Lulu followed her little guide from room to room, each one of which seemed to her delighted gaze more beautiful than the last. One was all scarlet and gold, and one a delicate due and silver. At last they came to the Queen's apartments, which were the handsomest of all. The parlor was pure white and dark green, with a carpet of calla lilies, which looked as if the dew was still on them. The sleeping apartment was furnished with white roseleaves, and the whitest and finest of cobweb lace. There was the tiniest bed, covered with a tube-rose spread, and a little bureau scarcely large enough to hold a doll's wardrobe, while a|single drop of water, through which a subbeam shone, served for a skylight, and filled the rooms with all the colors of the rainbow. It was all so beautiful that Lulu looked back as the guide led her out, and, seeing herself in a tiny mirror that hung opposite the door, found stie had been transformed into a fairy; you may judge of her surprise as well as dlarm. She thought of her mother and father, whom she might never see again, and the tears came into her eyes, and fell down her cheeks on to the beautiful carpet. Faster and faster fell the tears, and the fairy ran off in a fright, and Lulu rubbed her eyes, and there was her dog, and the chickens picking up crumbs just the same as they were when the church bells stopped ringing. Wonderful, was it not? Lulu thought that it was, but her mamma was certain that Lulu had fallen asleep and dreamed it all. But Lulu thinks of the Bell Fairies whenever she hears the bells ringing, and is very sorry she did not see the beautiful Queen Blossom in her dream. N. A. M. GRINNELL, Iowa.

"ARE animals color-blind?" ask: vriter in a scientific magazine. Now there is a man who has never wanderest through a cow pasture with a red-flannel shirt on. Come to think of it, we have never wandered through that kind of a pasture either.

Czar Nichotas and His Boctor.

On the 2d of Mac v. Prob. who est was

nown that the Cza. Note less lend lied, a wild excitement, increased there day to day, burst forth against he tavorite physician, Dr. Mandf, the near 🕟 idily suspected because he was a G rman. Busy columniators spread to news abroad in all circles that the guilt of the Emperor's death by at the door of his Prussian doctor. Manatt's bandy, who were then at Frinkfort, were in the greatest terror, when their fear was removed by a dispatch from St. Petersburg stating that the present Czar, Alexander, toul taken up the defense of the columniated man, buying called him into his presence, Marked him befor the court for the care of his father, and present d him with a magnificent gold souff-box, richly set with day a nds. The do tor, it oppears, has left to hind im a detailed account of the lost days and hours of his amperial paramit. Almost his only friends at court 1 side the Czar himself were the her to the throne and the Grand Dueness H iena. He was an object of violent debug to ar husband, the Grand Duke Michael. When the Czar was taken ill Mar dt's meaner foes whispered about that he odd poison their master. The Grand Dachess Helena warned him of the plots gainst his 1- putation and person. Her usband called him into a private coom. 'I found him in the highest excitenent," says Dr. Mandt. ""I thought he would selve me by the collar, but my coolness seemed to make some impressiou upon him, and he contented himself by shaking his fist in my face, and exclaiming, 'traitor!' An excited conversation passed between them, and the Prince ended by saying, "On the day upon which the precious health of the Czar is endangered by your treatment, your learned head shall have upon your neck by the thinness of a single thread."

Nicholas himself was worked up into a emporary suspicion of the fidelity of his doctor. One day, upon feeling himself better, the Czar said: "Mandt, do you know that I believed yesterday that you were bent upon poisoning me?" "I knew it, Sire," replied the doctor. knew it, Sire," replied the doctor, "Then do not forget," observed the Emperor, "that you have enemies here, and many of them." On the night of the 2d of March, Mandt had to tell the Czar the fateful news that his recovery was impossible. Nicholas received the information with great calmness. He ordered the sacrament to be brought, took leave of the Empress, his children and grandchildren, kissed them, and blessed each by name with a firm, clear voice. To the Empress he said: "I shall send for thee when the last moment draws nigh,"-London Globe.

#### Americans in England. In an article upon the American visitors who are now flocking to Hurope, the

London Times says: "American to., ists

speak of coming, not to Great Britsin,

but to Europe. Some even persuado themselves that Paris is their actual goal. Large numbers of them spend less time in these islands than on the European continent. They are to be found foore profusely in every Europe in capital than a. London. Ht is to be teazed Americans commonly find English family circles not very accessible. Every Englishman has learned to value the friendship of the few whom accident or introductions have made known to him. But for the maocity of transatlantic visitors, English domestic life is as scaled a book as French or Italian. They arrive with a kind of belief that they are returning home; they go back with so much information on English nature and habits as can be obtained by perambulating the streets and comparing the fare and charges of thirty or forty hotels in different parts of the kingdom. A foreigner among people speaking a different language, and all whose institutions indicate a different origin, does not expect to feel at home. Americans in England do not feel themselves foreigners, and must be painfully surprised to discover how entirely they are strangers. The contrast can scarcely fail to be the ruder for the conviction of most Americans that in their own country they would extend a much warmer hospitality to British visitors. The truth is that British visitors to the United States at present gain by their rarity, and American visitors to Great Britain lose by their abundance. Englishmen in the United States are still few enough to occupy the position of guests of the nation. Americans disembark at Liverpool in numbers much too great for individuals to be noticed, unless they adopt means to render themselves individually considered. In proportion as the inestimable advantages begin to be understood of being able to observe the operation of British qualities and institutions in new circumstances, English visitors to the United States must prepare to dispense with the extraordinary attentions which at present minister to their sense of personal importance. We should rejoice if, on the other hand, Englishmen would take more pains to facilitate for Americans who desire it the means of making acquaintance with English life as it really is. The more direct the intercourse between English and American homes the brighter will be the prospect of permanent international good-will. Every autumn tourist in New York and Pennsylvania and New England comes back with a cordial admiration of the country he has traversed, and still more of its pcople. Roughness and crudities which offend on the surface disappear on nearer approach. The same pleasant consequence would attend a closer familiarity of American tourists in Europe with British peculiarities. If the legion of travelers which the United Kingdom is promised during the next few months from the United States will consent to study

THE old practice among farmers of annually scraping the trunks of apple trees and afterward applying a coat of whitewash is not so common nowadays as it used to be. Still the good results following the labor will well repay one. Underneath the dry and dead bark countless numbers of vermin make their home; when the bark is removed and whitewash applied the destruction of all vermin is certain.

their blood relations of the mother coun-

try from some less-general points of

view than the Epsom race-course or the

ride in Hyde Park, and if Englishmen

will afford them opportunities, the tem-

porary migration may answer a more

durable purpose than the inundation of the United States with French fashions

and unauthenticated Italian art.'

Corn grown on Dr. Porter's claim by Mr. J. F. Wallace, is now fully ripe. The Scandinatian editors all attended the Opera House and laughed until their sides were sore.

Mr. Tully, the tailor, is now located at 28 Main street, where he will continue to turn out fine suits.

The second story of the jail is almost completed. The contractors are adver tising for more bricklayers. Joshua Regers enjoys a flourishing

trade at his up town sample room. He keeps none but choice goods. The Key West, Western and Black

Hills of the Coulson Line, are freighting frem Yankton to Fert Pierre.

L. N. Griffin will look for other worlds to conquer, like Joe Hare. He goes to Pierre to gather in the shekels.

A new postoffice has been established at 17th Siding called Clarke's Farm, and John I. Steen appointed postmaster.

Another one of those baby engines came in this week, destined for the Hills. They draw the gold from the mountains.

Lades & Westhauser are doing an im mense tråde since their enlargement Their pool-table is continually engaged. Some morning glories near THE TRI-BUNE office, growing near a wild cucum. her vine, have taken leaf like the cucum-

Giffin & Roberts are repainting and and papering with gilt saffo, elegant border of oriental design, the Capitol Billiard

her

John Whalen has put in a fine stock of erockery and glassware, which he is selling at St. Paul prices and throws in the

Mr. W H Thurston & Co. has shipped sixteen car-loads of Montana caitle to Chisago Mr Walter Bangs had charge of "Four Thorns" and "Bull-in-the-water"

left the camp on the hill opposite the landing this week, bound for Stevenson do regulist as scoute. Mr L N. Griffin put in a new safe in

the Capitol saloon this week that he expeets will hold his receipts for the coming year. Its a beauty. The arrest of boys found on the streets

in garles after nine o'clock has been ordered by the city authorities, and that nuisance has been abated. Day & Plants are doing a most elegant

business in the lewelry line. Mr. Plants has disposed of seventeen sewingmachines during the past week. Chicken will be ripe on Monday. The boys are already becoming familiar with

them Even Bell will know a chicken from a mud turtle after Monday The Western and Custer hotels are crowded now a-days. Both give accom-

medations entirely satisfactory to the great mass of the traveling public. W. M. Sergeant, of Minneapolis, and wife, arrived last evening with E. H. Bly, and will spend Sunday in the city. Mr.

Sergeant is open for proposals for invest. It is said the Bismarck Methodist church will be the finest of any on the line of the Northern Pacific. Thirteen have already been built by this organization, and one in Mandan is contracted

Some action should be taken by the city archorities to prevent throwing broken bottles and glasses in the streets. Sevoral horses have been out and soverely injured by them.

The Sun says Robt. Mathews has raised about 3400 bushels of grain this year near Fort Butord. The wheat will be shipped to Bismarck to be ground into flour and returned to supply local demands.

Twenty acres of wheat on the Lovett Attention is called to my large Gill farin was burned this afternoon. Several acres were burned on the Steele farm, also, a few days ago. In both instances the fire caught from the engines.

John Yegen has twentyfive acres in erop, fifteen of it in wheat which promises a splendid yield. John will furnish his customers bread from his own wheat this fall, with fruit from Michigan and the choicest groceries.

Corn grown in two and one half months on Mr Harriman's farm near Bismarck was shipen to Sam Bowles and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr, on their recent visit to Bismarck. The grain was full grown and the car pertect and too ripe for reast-

The roosters on the Batchelor, receiv. ing \$55 per month, struck for \$60 on the eve of her departure on Tuesday, and get it, too. Pretty high priced help, but far mers are paying \$2,50 to \$3 per day for harvest help, and the steamboat men had to make concessions, as they could not go without men.

Mr. Just is Bragg has handled over 7,000 head of stock in the past sixteen years, and lost but one, and that critter had the cheek to lay down and die. In all this length of years he has owned from one to five head of horses and never lest a herse. He is not only a successful business man, but one of the luckiest in the business.

Rev I. O Sloan, the pioneer preacher of Biemerck, founder of the Presbyterian store in, and for nearly six years the be-Lived pastor, is making his old friends a visit and will preach in his old pulpit next Sunday. Let all his old friends welcome him as heartily at church as they have upon the street and in their

Notice.

Frank Bolles, or the undersigned, in the absence of Mr. Jewell, are alone authorized to receipt bills on account of THE TRIBUNE. C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Publisher TRIBUNE.

Stack Becovered.

The stock stampeded from Fogerty's camp in the Bad Lands was all recovered. White Indians probably turned them lease but were followed too closely to realize on their venture.

Dieg.

At Guelph, Ontario, July 23, 1880, of heart disease, John Harvey, M. D. Dr. Marvey was for many years stationed at Fort Stevenson, where he had many dewoted and leving friends who suffer an irreperable loss,

IST OF LETTERS remaining uncolled for in Bismarck (D. T.) postedice for week and-ing Aug 18, 1890: Long Phillip D 2 Andress H Armstrong Chas O T Armstrong O T

McFarland Miss Anna

Merriman Chas Morin.H McWar Hugh Benson Anthony Benson Curtie 2 Brown Chas C Mulvin Mat McCarthy S V Bartlett Rev F M Brant Lona Nelson Nick Nevin T H Coolidge ( apt C A

Coffer Jackson

Cook Nots

Franklin A

Graveo H A

Gault J

Gambold ida

Glass John

Guver John T

Howe A E

Hearn beary O

Haugskof Ole N

Johnson Chas S

Kamphaus Barney

Herney Nellie

Giovanetla Pietry

Palmer Emma Dametrom Mary 2 Resemband B Robuer John Reynolds James Robinson S D

Opeal Stud J O

Reed Wm D Slater D H Scott E C Shaw Hugh M Sheriock James Smebokken Oskar Saunders Thos Shook T R Stone Mrs Sadie Sheehy Patrick Starr W W

Sude Zuniars Hoffman Andrew . Thompson Capt Ben Tod Mrs Enute Thompson Levi

Wright Ada Wormell C W Williams Joseph F Wetzel John Wise James A Wingon Iver Johnson White Morton

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "advertised."

C. A. Lounsberray, P. M.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT Візманск, D. Т., Aug. 13, 1880. Highest. Lowest. 39,202 29.989 Baremeter. Thermometer.

Humidity, (Rel.) 84 14
Wind's hourly velocity, 32
Winds, prevalent direction. NE
Winds, total movement, 1877 milee
Rainfall .00 Serg't Sig. Corps, V. S. A.

DIFD. BELL-George R., infant son of W. B. and Verona Bell, aged four months, of cholera infantum, at Biumarck, Dak., Aug. 11, 1880.

A CONUNDRUM.

Why do people stop in crowded Hotels and wait half an hour before they are served. when they can get the best meals served in Bismarck at a moment's notice, at FORSTER'S.

STACKERS WANTED

On Section 3. APPLY ON THE FARM, OR TO C. M. CUSHMAN.

Ladies and Gents, I will sell my entire stock at greatly reduced prices until my new stock ar-W. B. WATSON. rives.

If you wish to select from the largest stock of Ladies' and Misses Shoes go to WATSON'S.

A large line of colored and white Flannels sold at old prices at

Watson's.

Ladies!!---Now is the time to buy . an elegant silk pattern in any Watson's. shade at

An elegant line of Satin Damask Towals to be seen at

Watson's.

line of Carpets which I will sell at very low rates for the next thirty days. Do not fail to call and examine at \_W. B. WATSON,

WANTS, FOR SALE, RENT, ETC WANTED -Love so time wines and I quore V cood caro at burnip med, 10 cm Busa & McGauncy's Paince Restaura Dunn, D. T.

For Sale. POR SALE CHEAT-A 25 horse power engine and boiler, good as new; only been in use four months.

I W. Lircariero,
N. P. Junction, Minn.

POR SAIE -E. H. Bly maddition to his contract with the N. P. for 10,000 tons of could be proposed to furnish the trade both local and

TOR SALE .-- Hay and oats. Hay in stack of delivered in town. Inquire of Henry Suttle, one mile south of town on the Apple OTELISTS and Bismarck people generally who have been about I who have been whort of milk, should be der of Oscar Ward, who will keep up with the terminds of trade no matter how fast Bisnarck

may increase its population. Miscelluncous. ADIES' fine shoes a specialty. Large in-

( 1 ET your watch regulated at Day & Plants. I 25'2. Main street.

\$72 A WEEK Size day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address Thus & Co. Augusta, Maine.

\$5 10 \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 100 \$20 \$5 free. Address Strisson & Co. Portland, Maine

SEND TO F. G. RECH & Co. Portland. Me . for best Agency Business in the World. Expensive outfit free.

\$66 a week in your own own. Terms and \$5 outfittee. Address A. Hatt are & Co.

HARRNEH Kid side lace and buttoked boots

D'Y WOOD, Steam noatmer will find 500 to or of dry wood at Oak Pout. 5 miles above, Blamary. C. L., Marny. Money to Loun.

MONEY to LOAN. T. J. CATL.

\$3.000 TO IOAN on Real Estate of security, in sums to sufer the L'LANNERY & WETHEREY. MONRY TO LOAN-Terms satisfactory to suit borrowers. Enquire of M. P. STATTERY. 48 Third Street, Bismarck, D. T.

DRY GOODS.

Is still in the Ring.

SO IS

# EISENBERG

Who has gone to New York to purchase his fall and winter stock of Dry Goods and Notions.

I will offer great bargains for the next thirty days in Dry Goods, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Gents' Furnishing Goods, and in fact everything pertaining to my line, in order to make rcom for my large stock which is about to arrive.

I would also call the attention of my customers to the fact that my store is headquarters in woolens and flannels. Having had the facilities for purchasing these goods before the advance on them, it enables me to sell them cheaper than any other house in the city.

My large stock of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery will also bear inspection, and I will sell them at greatly reduced prices.

My shoe department is complete in every respect, and I would ask all those in need of shoes to first inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the place, next door to Postoffice, Brick Block.

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention

## DAN. EISENBERG.

TONIC

GILT EDGE

THOROUGH REMEDY

for disorders of the stomach, scrpidity of the liver, indice tion and disturbs ces of the animal forces which dabilitate, it has no squiralent, and can have he substitute. It should not be confounded with the triturated compounds of cheap spirits and essential oils, of one sold under the name of Bitters.

PRUGGISTS, OROCERS AND WINE

MERCHANTS Everywhere.

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MONTANA, DAKOTA, WYOMING. ROSE BUD,

FAR WEST. KEY WEST. BIG HORN.

The above steamers are owned and controlled by the Missolin River Transportation Company. fully organized and rehable—not here to day and away to morrow, want a fixture we are here to for information or freight and passenger rates, write or telegraph

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S. B. COULSON, Gen'i Manager,
Yankton, D. T., J. C. Hevay, Gen. Fr't Ag't., Yankton.

D. W. Maratta, Cen. Supt., BISMARCE, D. T.

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Day & Plants, Watchmakers and Jewelers. Also dealers in all kinds of

BOSTWICK & ARNOLD. Variety Wood Workers.

Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

Comprised of the following new and elegant passenger steamers, built expressly for the trade, leaving Bassengers through to 1880, receiving freight and passengers through to all points East and West, connecting with roads Feat and West.

WESTERN, BLACK HILLS

For Fort Keogh, Tuesday, Aug. 17

Steamer BIG HORN.

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SEWING **MACHINES** WOOD-WORKERS.

Wood Turning, Scroll Sawing, Office Deaks, Screen Doors, &c. Repairing Furnituee a specialty. Dunkisherg's shop opposite R. R. wars-

house. Front St.

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Comprising the following ten first class Steamers:

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C. K. Peck, Nellie Peck. Peninah, Gen. Meade, Fontencile.

Carrying all Military Stores on the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers and U. S. MAILS on Upper Missouri River.

One of the Peck Line steamers leave Sioux City tri weekly for Fort Pierre, landing for Blue II — connecting there with I. T. Vians and stougherty & Co's overland freight trains and day stones or Bend cond and fill points in the Black Hills.

One of the Benton Line Steamers leave Stone City every Saturday, touching at Bismarch every see and for Ft. Benton head waters of Missouri, connecting with TC Power & Bro's | P | over indice that trains and Ber'on and He'ca Daily Stage Line for "Helena," Butte. Enzeman, Yaco II, examinal interior points in Mon'a a. The Vellowstone Line will have a boat leaves Bismarch every Thursday during ecason of navigation for all points on Yellowstone River.

Steamer BENTON

Leaves SUNDAY, Aug. 15.

For freight or passage apply to J. C. BARR, Gen. Agt., Sheridan House, BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

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Dealers in Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Eye-Glasses.

Special attention given to work in our line.

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GENERAL MERCHANDISE

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BUTTER.

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Farm Packed Butter

Price 25Cts. per Pound.

In about TWENTY POINT PACK AGES. Warranted PESST-CLASS. is quire at the Postoffice, Bismarck.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

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the country, and offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. It is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with ten experienced teachers. A foreign teacher resides at the Hall for delly conversation, as well as class instruction, in French and German. The affect th school year will begin on Thursday, Sept. 14th, 1280. For Registers, containing full information concerning the School, and for admission, address Businer Wumples, Paribault, Minn. 8-eept 5

ST. MARYS HALI

Rr. Rav. H. B. WHIPPUB. D D , Rector,

Aleo U S. Indian Agent.

W. H. W. COMER.

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Shirts, Shirts,

Maying had afteen years experience in the shirt business I a sous who will be so kind as to call and leave their measure out on short notice for from \$1.75 up.

Third St., next door to Mrs. Ives' Millinery. mrs+ Jane Cooper.

Galenic Medical Institute.

45 EAST THIRD ST. SAUNT PAUL MINE. Istablished 1861, for the care of Private, Nervoes and Chronic Diseases to Indian Spermatorrhoen or Seminal Weakness Nervous Deblity, Impotency, Syphilis, Gonor

MEDICAL.

cocele, Hydrocele, Diseason of Women, &c.

The Physicians of this old and relade Institute specially treat all the above discovers are regular graduates and guarantee a cure in every ase undertaken and may be consulted perses No Fee Till Cured

Sufferers from any of those palments before consulting others should understand to or deeases and the latest improved Treat non adopted at our modifies, by reading our book ed at our insiliule, by reading our book.

THE SECRET MONITOR and Gibbs.

Health, a private Medical Treatise of the above.

Discusses, with the austrony and physicalogy of the Sexual System in Health and Disc see, containing 32 pages and over 100 plates and eigravings, sent on receipt of fifty cents or straigs.

A Private Medical Pamphlet of 32 pages and chart of Questions for string case sent free.

All business strictly confidental. Office house.

An into 7 pm. Sanday excepted.

Sam to 7 pm. Sunday excepted.
Address as above.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY 43 Jackson Street, Saint Paul Minnesota. [Four doors from Merchant's Rotel.] Speedily Cures all Private, Nervous and Chrente Diseases, without the use of Mercury or hindrance from business

NO CURE, NO PAY

Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, Gleet' Stricture, and all old, Imgering cases where the blood has become poisoued, causing blotches, sore threat, plans in the head and bones, and all discess, of the kidneys and Bladder, are CURED FORLITE. Young, Middle Aged and Old Mon, who are suffering from the terrible effects of Semish Weakness, Sexual Debitity, and loss of Sexual Power, as the result of self abuse in youth or excusees of mature years, producing curssions, nervousness, indigestion, constipation, despondency, loss of memory, etc., are thoroughly and permanently curred in a short time white all others have failed, by Dr. F.

The doctor is a regular graduate, of many years experience in this specialty. Mis remedies have experience in this specialty. Mis remedies have railed in curing even the worst cases, he is able to guarantee a certain and speeds cure for all traylors of a travels of the speeds.

never failed in curing even the worst cases, he is able to guarantee a certain and speedy cure for all troubles of a private nature. Comen tation personally or by letter free. Cases and correspondence sacredly confidential. Write for lisa of Questions. It is patients are being treated by mail and express everywhers. Office hours, is a m to 12 m., and 1:36 to 8-p m. Sundays closed.

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